REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,265.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year, in advance | Rs. 42 |
| Half Year „ | „ 24 |
| Three Months „ | „ 14 |
| One Month „ | „ 5 |

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do | „ 2 8 |
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or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

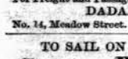
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.**



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

| May 1872. | | June 1872. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 30 | Leave Tuticorin | 7 |
| „ Ratnagherry | 31 | „ Colombo | 9 |
| „ Vin. orla* | 31 | „ Galle | 10 |
| „ Carwar | June 1 | „ Negapatam | 16 |
| „ Mangalore | 2 | „ Madras | 17 |
| „ Cannanore* | 3 | „ Coconada | 18 |
| „ Tellicherry* | 3 | „ Visagapatam | 18 |
| „ Calicut* | 4 | „ Bimlipatam | 19 |
| „ Beypore* | 4 | „ Gopaulpore | 19 |
| „ Narrakal | 5 | „ False Point | 19 |
| „ Cochin* | 6 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 21 |
| „ Allepey* | 6 | | |

During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Allepey. The Steamers however will call at these p rts weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles North of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.**

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th May 1872, at noon.

| May 1872. | | June 1872. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 24 | Leave BUSSORAH | 12 |
| Arrive Kurrachee | 27 | „ Fao | 12 |
| „ Gwadur | 29 | „ Bushire | 14 |
| „ Muscat | 31 | „ Linga | 17 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | June 1 | „ Bunder Abbas | 18 |
| „ Linga | 4 | „ Muscat | 20 |
| „ Bushire | 6 | „ Guadur | 22 |
| „ Fao | 8 | Leave Kurrachee | 24 |
| Arrive BUSSORAH | 9 | Arrive BOMBAY | 28 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.**

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY commencing from 29th May, 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Aveen, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.**

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 25th May, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

| Down Steamer. | | Up Steamer. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | Saturday. | Leave COCHIN | Friday. |
| „ Ratnagherry | Saturday. | „ Beypore | Saturday. |
| „ Vingoria | do. | „ Calicut | do. |
| „ Goa | Monday. | „ Tellicherry | Sunday. |
| „ Carwar | do. | „ Cannanore | do. |
| „ Mangalore | Monday. | „ Mangalore | Monday. |
| „ Cannanore | Wednesday | „ Carwar | Tuesday. |
| „ Tellicherry | do. | „ Goa | do. |
| „ Calicut | do. | „ Vingoria | do. |
| „ Beypore | do. | „ Ratnagherry | Wednesday. |
| Arrive COCHIN | Thursday. | Arrive BOMBAY | Thursday. |

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

**TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 5TH JUNE.**

THE fine new Screw Steamer ST. GEORGE, Captain J. Harwood, will sail as above. She has excellent accommodation for a few first-class Passengers.

FARES TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500 } Excluding Li-
Ditto SUEZ..... „ 300 } quors.

Apply to

KING & Co.,
Agents, s.s. St. George.

**AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

**MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.**

The next Steamers from Bombay will be the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about 10TH, JUNE. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER SPHINX.

| | Cabin. | Deck with Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £30 | £15- 0 |
| To Port Said | £30 | £14- 0 |
| To Suez | £28 | £13- 7 |

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 19, Meadow Street, 15th May 1872.

**"WILSON LINE."**

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 23RD MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 23rd May. The *Othello* has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 30 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 500 |
| Second Class | „ 300 |

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.**

**(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)**

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Including Wines. Without Food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 6 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 8 | |
| Alexandria | 38 | 25 | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles (Transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST JULY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

S.S. WALAMO

**NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.**—PASSENGERS are requested to be on board before 10 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd inst.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 27th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Parish, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 31st May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. U. Corkeron, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 29th May.

Passengers for the Continent will proceed from Egypt by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company to Brindisi and Venice.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool, via Suez Canal | 1st Class | Rs. 500 | Exclusive of Wines. |
| Do. do. | 2nd „ | „ 350 | |
| To Suez | 1st „ | „ 350 | |
| Do. do. | 2nd „ | „ 225 | |
| To Venice, including Railway Fare through Egypt | 1st „ | „ 505 | |
| Do. do. do. | 2nd „ | „ 335 | |
| To Paris | 1st „ | „ 551 | |
| Do. | 2nd „ | „ 360 | |

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

| Class. | Rewas. | Dhurumtur. | Oorun. | Hog Island. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 0 | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| Third Class | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 9 |

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

15 Bales Turkey Red Yarn.
7 do. Grey Shirtings, 7-8¼ lbs.
3 do. Grey T. Cloth.
2 Cases Colored Sarries.
5 do. Colored Prints.
2 Cases Saffrons.

Also,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, situate in New Town, in 2nd Carpenter Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed by Babjee Rugoonathjee, the Mortgagee, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of May 1872, at 4 P.M., on account and at the Risk of the Mortgagors, Babajee Crustnajee and Appa Babajee Dandaker, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage, dated 12th June 1868, and further charge, dated the 11th January 1871, that is to say:—

All that piece of Government land, situate in New Town on the west side of 2nd Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh wur, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 865, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 378, and bounded on the east by 2nd Carpenter Street, on the west by the house of Bhaskar Manekjee, on the north by a gully common to the premises and the house of Gungabaye, widow, and on the south by the sweeper's passage, common to the premises and the house of Gungabaye, widow of Balcrustna, and the house of the said Bhasker Manekjee.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their office in Marine Lane, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May 1872.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business, on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

**CAUTION,**

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

"Cordova Exhibition, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Relieving the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Cuttack, Dalton took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, & Bombay.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ FAMILY PERFORMANCE.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, the 22ND INST.,

KHOORSHED,

To be followed by a Charming Exhibition of

FLYING AND SINGING FAIRIES!

☞ FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT, the 22ND MAY,
THE BOMBAY AMATEURS
Will perform, for the FOURTH TIME, the Tragedy of
SHAHJADA AIRUCH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.
Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 21st May 1872.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S BAND will PLAY at the Band Stand on FRIDAY, instead of THURSDAY next, the 23rd inst., at the usual hour.

B. M. DEANE, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parell, 21st May 1872.

A FEW CASES superior CHATEAU LEOVILLE and CHATEAU LAFITTE for SALE at Rs. 22 per dozen.

BEHREND BROTHERS.

STABLES TO LET.—Very airy and commodious STABLES TO LET, close to Elphinstone Circle. Apply at 107, Mody Street, to

M. H. MODY.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(*Late of Calcutta*),

Begs to inform the NOBILITY and GENTRY of BOMBAY, that he has been induced to begin Practice in THIS CITY, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

22, RAMPART ROW, FORT,
(Adjoining the Post Office),
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BEG to inform their Customers and the Public generally that on the 1st JUNE their BUSINESS will be REMOVED to

No. 2 RAMPART ROW,

(Corner of ASH LANE and opposite NATIONAL BANK),

and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which has been so liberally accorded to their Establishment during the past twenty-five years.

P. GRANT and SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction, both as regards quality of material and style of Workmanship relying; at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns, to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

To. BICHE-LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX A-1 White Label.....per doz. Rs. 24
„ „ Do. Green Label..... „ „ „ 27

Mr. N. has just received another consignment of the rare celebrated Brandies, which he can confidently recommend as being pure Grape Cognac.

WINES.
GERMAN WINES,
By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.
STILL HOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| MARCOBRUNNER, | NIERSTEINER, |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH, | BODENHEIMER, |
| OPPENHEIMER, | WALPORZHEIMER, |
| RUDESHEIMER, | GEISENHEIMER, |

RIESLING,

For the consumption in Hot Climates no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal, in purity and delicacy, these

GERMAN WINES.

CHAMPAGNE.

GRAND VIN DE CABINET,* a very superior Dry Wine, by JOHN NEUBERG & Co., Rheims.....per doz. quarts 40
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... „ pints 21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Freres ... „ quarts 30
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... „ pints 16
GRAND MOUSSEUX ... „ quarts 30

* Pronounced by Connoisseurs to equal if not exceed in dryness and quality those Champagnes most favoured in this country.

Just landed per LA GLANEUSE, from BORDEAUX,
To. BICHE-LATOUR'S WELL KNOWN
CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine.....per doz. quarts 10
Do. do. do. ... „ pints 6
PAULLLAC, superior quality ... „ quarts 12
Do. do. do. ... „ pints 8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine ... „ quarts 16
Do. do. do. ... „ pints 8
MUSCAT, superfine Dessert Wine ... „ quarts 21
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine ... „

SOLE AGENT AND IMPORTER IN BOMBAY,
J. NEUBERG.

J. & C. White & Co.'s
SHERRIES.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry wine for general family use, per doz. ... | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| VINO DE PASTO, a full-bodied generous Dinner Wine ... | 26 0 | 29 0 |
| SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well known "White Seal" brand), a richly flavoured mellow Wine ... | 28 0 | 31 0 |
| MANZANILLA, a delicate and very dry, in high esteem among connoisseurs as the "Convent" Wine ... | 34 0 | 38 0 |
| LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not) | 38 0 | 42 0 |
| SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO; this *ne plus ultra* of Sherries may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness and aroma ... | 44 0 | 48 0 |

J. & C. White & Co.'s
PORTS.

FINE PORT, a sound good wine, with full body and flavour. Quarts, per doz ... ... ... 27 0 30 0
Do. Pints, „ ... ... ... 16 0 18 0
SUPERIOR PORT, a first-class rich old wine, with fine bouquet. (Suitable for invalids) Quarts, per dozen ... ... ... 34 0 38 0
Do. Pints, „ ... ... ... 19 0 21 0

AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PIANOFORTES.

AT SOUNDY & CO.'S MUS'C SALOONS may always be seen the largest and most varied stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES in INDIA. The below mentioned are worthy the notice of intending purchasers:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | A MAHOGANY GRAND SQUARE PIANO, by BROADWOOD and SONS, No. 147, solid wood, made expressly for India, with metal Bars and Bracings, full compass, in perfect order ... | Rs. 300 |
| No. 2. | A precisely similar Piano, No. 182 ... | 300 |
| No. 3. | Another similar, but rather larger and with brass bound corners, a very full toned instrument, No. 103 ... | 450 |
| No. 4. | A MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD, No. 143, a very sweet toned Piano and well adapted for accompaniments to vocal music ... | 275 |
| No. 5. | A WALNUT-WOOD GRAND SQUARE, by SCHRODER, No. 158, with full compass of octaves ... | 375 |
| No. 6. | A very handsome ROSEWOOD GRAND SQUARE, No. 181, our own make, nearly new, full compass of octaves ... | 457 |
| No. 7. | A second-hand MAHOGANY GRAND SQUARE PIANO, by SCHRODER, full compass ... | 375 |
| No. 8. | A second-hand SOLID MAHOGANY SYMPATHETIC PIANO, in good order, our own make, full seven octaves ... | 500 |
| No. 9. | A nearly new SOLID MAHOGANY SYMPATHETIC PIANO, No. 185, full seven octaves. This is really a most beautiful instrument ... | 550 |
| No. 10. | A MAHOGANY FONDA GRAND, by KIRKMAN and SON, No. 154, with extra metal Bars and Plate ... | 400 |
| No. 11. | A handsome SPANISH MAHOGANY GRAND PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD, No. 177, with carved sides. This instrument has a fine rich tone, and is quite a Concert Piano ... | 750 |
| No. 12. | A SOLID MAHOGANY TRICORD SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANO, No. 3999, a most beautiful, rich, full toned instrument ... | 900 |

In addition to the above mentioned we have a large stock of new and second-hand Pianos always in stock. Special attention is requested to our new SOLID MAHOGANY INDIAN SQUARE PIANOS at Rs. 575; also to our new SYMPATHETIC PIANOS at Rs. 750.

SOUNDY & Co.,
PIANOFORTE & MUSIC SALOONS,
BOMBAY.

## WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.—The Advertiser, who has a large connection, and does a large and profitable BUSINESS, with the NATIVE CHIEFS of RAJPOOTANA, wishes a RESIDENT PARTNER in Bombay for PURCHASING and FORWARDING GOODS. Address A. B. C., with particulars, Office of this Paper.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, an UPPER-STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 13, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

TO LET.
ALBION PLACE, PARELL ROAD.

THE following REDUCED RENTS are now charged, including taxes and Vehar water:—

Single sets of Rooms including separate Bath and Cookroom. { Ground Floor ... Rs. 25 / First Floor ... „ 35 / Top Floor ... „ 40

These are the chc pest, coolest, and healthiest European residences in Bombay, and are well adapted for small families and bachelors.

Application to be made by letter to The Secretary, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the premises.

## NOTICES.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

Will give a Performance in English as usual,

IN HONOUR OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY,
ON THURSDAY, 23RD MAY 1872,

When the following three Pieces will be represented, with appropriate Scenery, Dresses, &c.,

HUNTING A TURTLE.
THE SMOKED MISER.
OUR NEW MAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle (Reserved) ... | Rs. 4 | Stalls ... | Rs. 2 |
| „ (Unreserved) ... | „ 3 | Gallery ... | „ 1-8 |
| Pit ... | Re. 1. | | |

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; Performance commencing at 9 precisely.

Reserved Seats to be had at SOUNDY'S. Other Tickets at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on account of the HOLIDAYS, for the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th inst.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 16th May 1872.

NOTICE.—Hard Fees on the following Boats, which lie unclaimed on the Hard at Tank Bunder, not having been paid during the past twelve (12) months, they will, unless the amount due be paid within One Month from this date, BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION toward satisfaction of the amount due:—

Boat Nos. 222, 477, 622, 650, 808, 1012, 1093, 1109, 1129, 1142, 1287, 1267, 1240, 1277, 1332, 1364, 1406, 1481, 1817, 1934, 1962, 1965, 2011, 2152, 2164, 2139, 2104, 2290, 1808, 227, 2238, 2372, 2389, 2410, 2427, 2526, 2634, 2724, 2713, 2840, 2834, 2929, 2939, 3112, 3137, 3.24, 3301, 3421, 3807, 3941, 4763, 3519.

J. RYAN, Traffic Manager,
Government Bunders.

Bombay, Carnac Bunder, 9th May 1872.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date on which persons assured in this Office, under Indian Tables, leave either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is now prepared to accept PRIVATE TELEGRAMS of ONE WORD and UPWARDS from the public generally for transmission to Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and America at tariffs, which may be obtained on application at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Names and Addresses of Registered Senders are counted and charged as ONE WORD ONLY.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 18th May 1872.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

For a Message to

| | |
|---|---|
| BOMBAY | Rs. 10 8 |
| CALCUTTA | 10 8 |
| MADRAS | 10 8 |
| CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA | 12 0 |

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.
BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

*Other Ports will shortly be announced.*

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, GUMMIES, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st June 1872 at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

5th. The tender is to include the supply of Candles to the G. I. P. Railway Sorting Establishment.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay Genl. Post Office, April, 1872.

[*From "Bombay Government Gazette," of 16th May*, 1872.]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives Notice that his Accounts with the Firm of Messrs. WALLACE & Co., Bombay (of which he was a Partner), were finally settled on the 30TH APRIL 1872. This with reference to Advertisement and Circular dated Bombay the 2nd August 1869.

Further, that the Accounts in which the said Firm of WALLACE & Co., and the undersigned (while in Liverpool) were jointly interested, were likewise finally settled on the aforesaid 30th April 1872.

Also, that the several Powers of Attorney granted by the undersigned between the 1st January 1863 and the 31st July 1869 have now been absolutely revoked.

JAMES BOGIE.

Nesbit Row, Fort, Bombay, 15th May 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for shares and Government Paper continue quiet and dull.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nomi. value of sh'. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 4 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 89 |
| 32,000 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,850 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 770 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 5 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 225 |
| 15,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,300 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 6 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China | 270 |
| 40,000 | 281¼ | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 410 ml. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | Nil. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 140 |
| 37,080 | 250 | 125 | Nil. | National Bank of India. | 108 |
| 16,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 420 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | £20 21¾-3·0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 228 |
| ..... | £20 10·0-1·5 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 124 |
| ..... | £20 43·10·2 | do. | Ditto | .... |
| ..... | £100 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,125 |
| ..... | £18 19·5-1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 225 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 73 | Colaba Land Co | 1,600 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Freze Land & Pier Co. Ltd. | 125 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 31p.s. | Mazagon Land | 8.0 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | Nil. | Fort Canning Land Company, Limited | 405 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 225p.s. | Akbar Cotton Press Co | 2,200xd. |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 75do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 1,0 0 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandria Press Co | 375 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 265p.s. | Apollo Press Co | 5,000 |
| 200 | 2, 00 | all | 215do. | Bombay Press Co | 2,275 |
| 250 | 500 | all | 52do. | Do New | 550 |
| 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | Broach Cotton Co | 1,075 |
| 100 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carwar Company | 1,100 |
| 500 | 1,8·0 | all | 40 | Colaba Press Co | 6,300 |
| 350 | 2,000 | all | 200 | East India Press Co | 3,100 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 350 | Fort Press Co | 9,400 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 30 p.s. | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 1,000 |
| 300 | 1,000 | all | 200 p.s. | French Press Co | 800 |
| 200 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 228 p.s. | Hydraulic Press Co | 2,300 |
| 250 | 5,000 | 1,462 | 75 p.s. | Imperial Press Co | 1,150 |
| 200 | 5,000 | 3,050 | 100 p.s. | Karrachee Press Co | 1,110 |
| 200 | 400 | 350 | 60 p.s. | Mofussil Press & G. Co | 630 |
| 100 | 2,500 | all | 250 p.s. | Prince of Wales Press | 2,400 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | | Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited | 800 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | Nil. | Tranquebly Press Co | 850 |
| 225 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 250 * | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,120 |

* Per share for the half-year.

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 150p.s. | Albert Mills Co | 1,350 |
| 600 | 1,200 | all | 50p.s | Alexandria Spinning | 1,215 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 140* | Alliance Spinning | 2,410 |
| 100 | 5,5·0 | all | ... | Bombay | 2,525 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 25* | Bombay United | 855 |
| 1,000 | 150 | 150 | 25* | Broach Mills | 225 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 200p.s | Dharumsey Spinning | 2,400 xd. |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | 200p.s | Great Eastern | 2,050 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 140p.s | Manockji Petit's | 1,075 |
| 900 | 1,0·0 | all | Nil. | Morarjee Spinning | 1,010 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 225* | Oriental | 2,425 |
| 600 | 2,500 | 2,400 | 216p.s. | Royal | 1,975 |

* Per share for the half-year

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 2,500 | 1,500 | 75 ps. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,375 |
| 50,000 | 50 | all | 4½ ct. | Bombay Gas Company | 55 |
| 500 | 2,000 | 300 | 21 ps. | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 175 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 2 ps. | Mechanics B'ld'g Co | 24 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | 40 ps. | Prescher & Co | 425 |
| 3,000 | 250 | all | 6 ps. | Vegas Patent Slip Co | 85 |

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 500 | 95 | Jan. '66 | Bank of Bombay |
| ..... | 95 | 19½ | ... | Do. China |
| ..... | 250 | 2 | Mar. '66 | Central Bank |
| ..... | ... | ... | ... | East India Bank |
| ..... | 200 | 13 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula |
| ..... | 200 | 70½ | May '67 | Royal Bank |

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | 1s. 10⅛d. |
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 1s. 11d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11⅛d. to 3/16. |
| Do. Documents | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11⅛d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100 5/16. |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 100 |
| Do. | 60 Do. do. | 99½ to 99¾ |
| Madras | At sight | 100 |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99½ |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 223 |

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, cash | | | Rs. 10-9-6 |
| Bank of England Notes | | | 10-12 |
| Carolas | | | 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | | | 222 |
| Five- Franc Pieces | | | 2·15½ |
| Bar Silver | | | 106½ |
| Gold Leaf | | | 16-13 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English | 100 touch | | 16-12 to 16-13 |
| Australian Gold | 100 touch | | 16-12 |
| Government Securities | | | 5 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills | | | 6 ,, |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent | 112½ to 113 |
| New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent of 1872 | 104½ |
| Four per cent | 101½ to 101¾ |
| Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 105½ |
| Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1895-67 | 103½ |
| 13 years' Debenture Loans | 102½ |
| 10 years' do. do. | 105 |
| 5 years' do. do. | 103 |
| Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate | 112 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate | 112 |
| New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 | 91 |
| New French Loan (fully paid-up) | 91 |
| Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond. | 87 |

### SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT--21st MAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | No ship. |
| | Cases | |
| | Seeds | |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. |
| | Wooden Ships | £2 5s. 0d. |
| | Myrabolns & Cake bills | £1 10s. 0d. |
| | Seeds | £1 10s. 0d. |
| Havre | Cotton | £2 17s. 6d. |
| | Coffee | |
| Overland | Steamers | £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 6d. |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. |
| | Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 4 per bale nominal |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 4 8 0 per ton |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 17 and 1 Calcutta Port charges |
| Mauritius | | Nothing doing. |

#### ARRIVALS.

| May | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Albatross (s) | Webster | Leith, April 18. |
| | Bangalore (s) | O'Burne | Sydney, April 21. |
| 21 | Himalaya (s) | Heas nan | Calcutta, April 25. |
| | China (s) | Perrins | Hongkong, April 27. |
| | City of Nankin | Muir | Glasgow, Feb. 9. |

#### DEPARTURES.

| May | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Parcese (s) | Holley | Rangoon. |
| | Indus (s) | Turner | Kurrachee. |
| | Taptee (s) | DeCosta | Cast and Carwar. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Mary, Holmen, to Madras.
Ship Persia, Duncan, to Madras C. sst.
Ship T. E. Lennon, Snook, to Manilla.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Albatross to Liverpool.
Ship Celestial Empire, to Liverpool.

#### DAILY IMPORTS.—21st MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parcese (s), 2 casks brass wire, and one cask copper wire, Essonfally Abdoolally.

FROM LONDON.

Oscar (s), 25 cases whiskey, Manockjee Jamsetjee; 10 drums turpentine, and 10 drums linseed oil, Mahomedally Tyebjee; 16 casks beer, A. A. Fernandes; 23 packages hardware, Tyebjee Jaffersally.

Krishna (s), 30 cases yellow metal sheathing, Leggatt and Co.; 135 boxes candles, 3 cases biscuits, 7 cases sauce, and 6 cases oilmanstores, Merwanjee Cowasjee and Co.; 345 packages iron nails and wire, and 49 packages hardware, Tyebjee Adomjee; 3 cases glassware, L. Narayen and Co.

British Statesman, 10 cases glassware, Payne and Co.

Walamo (s), 25 drums linseed oil, and 25 drums turpentine, Mahomedally Tyebjee.

#### DAILY EXPORTS —21st MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ordi amme, 400 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Celestial Empire, 209 bales cotton, Manoxe Hurruckchund : 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Walamo (s), 2 bales wool, Luckmidass Vullubdass ; 25 bales cotton, H. Banajee, Touche and Co.; 2 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 46 bales cotton, Manorebhoy Luckmidass ; 2,000 bundles coir, Cullianjee Damodher.

Othello (s), 380 bags linseed, Soondersas Vagjee ; 718 bundles galls, Pragjee Manjee ; 65 bales wool, Vullabbhoy Gopaldass ; 35 bales wool, Harjeswun Vussonjee ; 60 bales hemp, Canjee Megjee ; 197 bales coir, Mahomed Futta ; 78 bales cotton, Jewerchand Nursey ; 63 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Poonsee and Co.; 1 bale cotton, Cassiram Toolsaram ; 54 bales cotton, Premjee Ookerda ; 25 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.; 48 bales cotton, Young and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 80 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 10 packages myrabolams, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co. ; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

St. George (s), 52 bales cotton, Corjee Ludha ; 500 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co.; 175 cwt horns, Fazul Mahomed Dama.

Mirzapore (s), 100 bales cotton, Canjee Megjee.

Sydney Dacres, 63 bales cotton, Heeramund Kheldass ; 52 bales cotton, Remington & Co. ; 409 bales cotton, Pianque, Vinay & Co.

Albatross (s), 300 bags saltpetre, Bapoobhoy Calidas ; 153 bags linseed, Jaitha Tricomjee.

Ashgrove, 400 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore (s), 5 bales hides, H. F. Soares ; 5 bundles E. teeth, Khimjee Ramjee ; 3 bundles and 18 pieces E. teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy ; 6 bundles E. teeth, Abdoolrymon Ahmed ; 78 bales skins, B. W. H. T. N. Mesta & Co; 450 bundles coorfa, Canjee Jatha ; 8 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Gangjee ; 12 bales hides, John Campbell & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mirzapore (s), 200 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton G. Sigg & Co.; 35 bales cotton, Mathooradass L. wjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 30 bales wool, Doongersey Gopejee.

Mirzapore (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Mirzapore (s), 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Mirzapore (s), 12 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

India (s), 190 bales cotton, A. Blaecheck & Co. ; 90 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

India (s), 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co. ; 350 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mirzapore (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

### SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

| | | | | | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,00 pieces | Grey Shirtings | | 40 inch | 39 yds. 6 lbs. | 4 8 0 |
| 500 | ,, | ,, (fine) | 40 | ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs. | 4 15 0 |
| 500 | ,, | ,, | 40 | ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs. | 4 13 3 |
| 500 | ,, | ,, | 40 | ,, 39 ,, 8½ lbs. | 5 10 6 |
| 1,200 | ,, | Maddapollams | 32 | ,, 24 ,, 3 lbs. | 2 4 3 |
| 1,500 | ,, | ,, | 32 | ,, 24 ,, 3 lbs. | 2 3 3 |
| 600 | ,, | W. Mulls | 40 | ,, 20 | 2 9 6 |
| 900 | ,, | ,, | 40 | ,, 20 | 2 13 6 |
| 3,600 | ,, | T. Cloths | 29-32 | ,, 4 12-6 | As. 10-3 per lb. |

COTTON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 candies | New Dholleras, ready | | ... | Rs. 262 |
| 50 | ,, ,, Do. | ready | ... | ,, 263-64 |
| 75 | ,, ,, Do. | ready | ... | ,, 263 |
| 50 | ,, ,, Do. | ready | ... | ,, 265 |
| 50 | ,, ,, Vingorla, | ready | ... | ,, 244 |
| 50 | ,, ,, Do. | ready | ... | ,, 243 |
| 100 | ,, ,, Sawginned, | ready | ... | ,, 282 |
| 25 | ,, ,, Bhairy | ready | ... | ,, 245-47 |
| 50 | ,, ,, Nariad, | ready | ... | ,, 243½ |
| 50 | ,, ,, Bhownugger, | ready | ... | ,, 266 |
| 25 | ,, ,, Veerumgaum, | ready | ... | ,, 269 |

#### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—21ST MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th May, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 59 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st May, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 13 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 21st May, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in in transit, 1 hour 9 minutes.

Via Turkey, 19th May, 8-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 36 hours 19 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st May, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 47 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 21st May, 5-10 P.M. Time in transit, 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 20th to 8 P.M. of the 21st May is as follows:—

| To Bombay. | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 11 4 | 0 1 |
| ,, Galle | 14 2 | 0 51 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 0 35 | 0 5 |
| ,, Madras | 10 55 | 0 9 |

#### TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 21st May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 21st May, 1-58 P.M. ; via Turkey, 20th May, 6 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 21st May, 11-30 A.M. ; via Turkey, 20th May, 4-40 P.M. Cable right Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

LONDON, 21st May, 2 P.M.—Latest Calcutta, 21st May, 4-40 P.M.

#### WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 21st May, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 88.

MANGALORE, 21st May, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 90.

CANNANORE, 21st May, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind southwest, thermometer 85, barometer 30-000.

TUTICURIN, 21st May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east-southeast, thermometer 90, barometer 29-845.

CARWAR, 21st May, 12 Noon.—Weather cloudy, wind northwest, thermometer 85, barometer 30-01.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 21.

Cunningham, Captain, 7th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Carwar.

Arthur, Captain, 11th Regiment, on medical certificate from Aden.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 21.

Cousley, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LT.-C l. E. St, George, Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Legislative Dept, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 6th inst.

H. E the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council has been pleased to direct that that portion of the Shwegyeen District in the Province of British Burmah contained within the Kyouksarit and Doungdamee streams, and to the south of a line drawn from the village of Kyouksarit on the stream of that name, eastward to Paloi Doobo on the Doungdamee river, shall be transferred to the Amherst District in the same Province, and the same is hereby transferred accordingly.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the British Burmah Commission during the absence on privilege leave of Col. J. F. J. Stevenson, Commsr. of the Arrakan Division :—

LT.-Col. H. N. Davies, Dy. Commsr. of the Akyab Dist., to officiate as Commr. of the Arrakan Division.

Capt. C. H. A. Gower, Asst. Commr. of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Dy. Commr.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. P. H. Egerton to resign H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service from the 30th ult.

Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator Genl., has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

This supersedes so much of the Notification of this Dept, No. 2218, dated the 8th inst., as relates to Mr. Broughton.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the British Burmah Police, with effect from the 17th ult. :—

Major W. G. Grove, Supt., 3rd grade, to be Supt., 2nd grade.

Capt. R. F. Litchfield, Supt., 4th grade, to be Supt., 3rd grade.

Mr. W. H. Pattison, Supt., 5th grade, to be Supt., 4th grade.

The Rev. James Lillie has been appointed by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India to be an Asst. Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Estab.

The Rev. J. M. Thomson, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Estab., has obtained seven months' furlough from such date as he may avail himself of it, together with the usual subsidiary leave, to proceed to Bombay.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Govt. Genl. in Council, Col. B. E. Bacon, Offg Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Mily Dept., will remain in charge of that part of the Office of the Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, which is left in Calcutta.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to confer upon Baboo Kalikinkur Roy, late Sub. Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Furreedpoor, and Baboo Gour Chunder Roy, late Dy. Mag. and Dy. Collr. of Chittagong, the title of "Rai Bahadoor," as a personal distinction, in recognition of their long and meritorious se vi es to the State.

Capt. C. Ransford, attached to the 37th N. I., to officiate as Adjt. in the Bhopal Batn. during the time that Capt. G. R. Peart may officiate as 2nd in Comd. or until further orders.

Capt. J. H. Lassalle, Asst. Commr, Beawur, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Asst. Commr., Ajmere, during the absence on leave of Moonshee Ameenchund, from whom he received charge of that office on the afternoon of the 15th April 1872.

Mr. J. D. LaTouche, Settlement Officer, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, is appointed to officiate as Asst. Commr., Beawur, vice Capt. La salle, from whom he received charge of that office on the afternoon of the 15th April 1872.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following letter is published for general information :—

From R. H. Hollingbery, Esq., Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

In reply to your letter dated 11th May 1872, I am directed to say that, in compliance with the application of the Chamber of Commerce, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Saturday the 25th May 1872, instead of Friday the 24th instant, shall be observed as a holiday in celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. W. Clarke, a 2nd Class Officer of the Financial Department, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements, with effect from the date of Mr. Clarke's retirement :—

Mr. G. Fitzgerald is promoted substantively from the 3rd to the 2nd Class.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale is promoted substantively from the 4th to the 3rd Class.

Mr. W. Donald is promoted substantively from the 5th to the 4th Class, and is appointed to officiate in the 3rd Class.

Mr. J. M ckey is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Class.

The Govr. Genl in Council is pleased to cancel the proviso in Sec. 19 (c) of the Civil Leave Code, and to sanction the following addition to the proviso which follows Sec. 19 (c) :—"and that no privilege leave or instalment of privilege leave admissible to an officer who has not been actually on duty without interruption for at least six months."

Ex tra.—In Sub-t under Sec. 11 of Supplement E. to the Civil Leave Code, for "10." substitute "15." At the end of Sub-t under Sec., 11 of Supplement F. to that Code, for "2" substitute "3."

Mr. H. G. Cowie is appointed to officiate in the 3rd class of the Financial De t. for the period during which he may officiate as Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

The following correspondence is published for general information, in supersession of Financial Notification No. 2118, dated 22nd March 1872 :—

No. 77, dated 24th April 1872.

From Lt. Col. H. Hyde, R. E., Mint Master, Calcutta, to the Secy to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2891 of the 22nd April 1872, and in reply to stat that the ground of my proposal was Clause 13, last para., wherein it is set forth—"The ¼ and ½ of a rupee shall be legal tender only for the fractions of a ru ee, subject to the 2nd proviso contained in the section ;" and that 2nd proviso reads, provided also that it has not been clipped or "filed or defaced, or diminished otherwise than by use." Hence the ¼ and ½ of a rupee are legal tenders, no matter how much they hav been reduced in weight by fair use.

2. I conclude then that so long as these coins are legal tenders, they must be received at their no minal value, and that Clause 17 cannot apply.

3. If Clause 17 is intended to apply, there is a manifest contradiction.

No. 3563, dated 17th May 1872.

From R. B. Chapman, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., to the Mint Master, Calcutta.

With reference to your letter No. 77, dated 24th April 1872, I am desired to say that you are right in concluding that ¼ and ½ of a rupee c an should be received as legal tender by fractions of a rupee in their nominal value, irrespective of the diminution in their weigh for reasonable wear and tear, provided that they have not been clipped or filed, or defac d or diminished otherwise than by use.

The Govr. Genl. in Council directs that the following be substituted for Civil Pension Code, 39,1 (*f*) :—

Vaccinators who are employed permanently (see sec. 17), including, in the Madras Presidency, those whose pay is Rs. 10.

Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke is appointed Post-Mr. Genl. of the 2nd grade in Madras.

Mr. C. A. Stuart, Post Mr., Bombay, is allowed leave on furlough for one year from such date as he may avail himself of it under Sec. VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. M. Percy, Post Mr., Madras, to officiate as Post Mr., Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Stuart, or until further orders.

Mr. E. C. George, Chief Insp. of Frontier Travelling Post Offices, to officiate as Post Mr. of Madras until further orders.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Punjab Frontier Force—6th Inf., Asst. Surg. G. McB. Davis, M. D., to officiate in the medical charge during the period Asst. Surg. A. Stephen, M. B., may officiate in civil employ or until further orders.

The services of Capt. C. Ramsford, of the Genl. List, Inf., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The following scale of English furlough pay is to be substituted for that notified in para. 5 of G. G. O. No. 613, dated 14th July 1871 :—

| Staff Corps. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| General Officers | 1 5 0 |
| Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel | 1 0 0 |
| Major | 0 16 0 |
| Captain | 0 10 6 |
| Lieutenant | 0 6 6 |

| Indian Army. | Cav lry | Infan-try. | Artly. & Engrs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| General ... Not being Regtl. | 1 18 0 | 1 18 0 | 1 18 0 |
| Lieut. General ... Colo., or in receipt | 1 12 6 | 1 12 6 | 1 12 6 |
| Major General ... of Col's. allowance | 1 5 0 | 1 3 0 | 1 3 0 |
| General Officers, being Regtl Cols | 1 12 8 | 1 5 0 | 1 5 0 |
| Cols., Regimental ... In addition to Col.'s allowance, if entitled thereto. | | | |
| Lieutenant Colonel | 1 8 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 |
| ,, ,, on Major's pay | | 0 18 0 | 0 18 0 |
| Major | 0 13 3 | 0 16 0 | 0 11 |
| Captain | 0 14 7 | 0 10 6 | 0 11 1 |
| Second Captain of Foot Artillery | | | 0 10 0 |
| Lieutenant | 0 9 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 6 10 |
| ,, on 2nd Lieutenant's pay | | | 0 5 7 |
| Cornet or Ensign | 0 8 0 | 0 3 3 | ... |

Colonel's allowance when issued with Staff Corps pay out of India or English furlough pay—

All Branches ... Per annum, £ 668 12

The following promotion is made subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Capt. Alexander Kinsaid Johnston Canning Mackenzie, Bengl. Cav. to be Major from Feb. 19, 1872, vice Genl. C. B. W. Lane, C. B., Ben. Inf., deceased.

The above cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 403 of 1872, placing the name of Capt. Jonw Major in Bom. S. C). G. S. Hawthorn on the Gradation List of Majors.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec. 1871, and in consequence of the death of Genl. F. Farquharson, Bom. Inf., on the 20th March 1872, the name of Col W. G. Woods, C. S. I., Mad. S. C., is placed on the list of Major Genls. ; that of Major F. M. Birch, Ben. S. C., on the list of Lt. Cols. ; and that of Capt. D. Macdonald, Bengl. S. C., on the list of Majors, in the Indian Gradation List.

The following Order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to Major James Edmund Bacon Parsons, of the Ben. S. C., Dy. Commr., 2nd class, Loodiana, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Lt. H. J. Harman, of the Royal Engrs, attached to the Sappers and Miners, are placed at the disposal of the Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

H. E. the Govr. Genl in Council is pleased to notify that the arrangements for the conduct of business in the Mily Dept. as laid down in the G. G. O. No. 388, dated 15th April 1864, and No. 519, dated 10th May 1869 will again have effect during the absence, this season, of H. E. and the Council from the Presidency.

Lt. Coll. (Bt. Col.) B. E. Bacon, Dy. Secy. will officiate as Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept. at the Presidency.

Major (Bt. Col.) A. B. Johnson, 1st Assistant Secy., will officiate as Dy. Secy.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben. S. C., having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 938 of the 26th Sept. 1866, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Capt. (Bt. Major) Charles James Hughes, 15th May 1872.

The services of Surg. Major E. C. Thorp, M.D., of the Medl. Dept., offg. in medical charge of the 10th Regt. of N. I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Capt. John Boulton Brander, of the Ben. S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to issue the following rules relating to the arms, ammunition and stores to be taken home by troops returning to England which are to be strictly attended to :—

Batteries of Horse and Field Art llery are to take home with them their 24 carbines ; also 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit-bag per man embarked.

Garrison Batteries proceeding to England will take with them 1 carbine, 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit-bag per man embarked.

Cavalry.—Hussar Regiments will take home 1 carbine, 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit-bag per man embarked.

Lancer Regts.—1 pistol, 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit-bag per man embarked.

British Inf.—Regts. of British Inf. will take with them to England 1 rifle, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit-bag per man embarked.

All regiments proceeding to England will take with them the whole of their Armourer's tools, and make their own arrangements for disposing of their workshop tools.

40 rounds per small arm will be taken by the battery or regiments to the port of embarkation, and will be there returned into store, as ammunition is provided on board H. M.'s ships.

A battery or regiment under orders for England will dispose of its camp equipage in accordance with the instructions it will receive from the Qr. Mr. Genl's Dept.

All the regimental stores and equipments of every description, with the exception of those above detailed, will be returned by the regiment or battery into the Arsenal or Ammunition Depot upon which it is dependent, before it leaves its station.

When a battery or regiment under orders for England is about to leave its station, the Officer Comdg. the station will convene a Committee of experienced Officers to survey the equipments, which are to be returned, as above, into Ordnance Store, and their report will be sent to the Ordnance Office, Calcutta.

Major Henry Inglis, of the Ben. S. C., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Capt. with effect from the 31st May 1872.

The services of Captain A. R. T. McRae, of the Bom. Genl. List, Inf., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Lt. Col. William Babington Peile, of Inf., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Surg. H. Cookson, of the Medl. Dept., in medical charge of the Punjab Regt. N. I., Asst. Surg. D. M. Mackenzie, of the Medl. Dept., in medical charge 32nd (Punjab) Regt. N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Governor General's Body Guard.

Lt. T. Deans, of the Ben. S. C., Adjt., to officiate as Comdt. during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt. Col. G. Delane, or until further order.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. South is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Accts., 1st grade, on probation, with effect from the 6th May 1872, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Ry. Accts. at Bombay.

Mr. J. H. Reid, Asst. Engr., 1st grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to the establishment of the Inspr. Genl. of Mily. Works and posted to the 2nd Circle.

Mr. R. Mispelaar and M. P. O'Hanlon are appointed to the P. W. D. as Accts., 3rd grade, and posted to Oudh.

Mr. J. W. Caplain, Acct., 3 d grade, Central India, is removed from the service of Government.

Mr. W. Mackay, Asst. Engineer, 1st grade, Port Blair, is granted three months' leave under Sec. 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. FitzJames, Ex. Engr., 3rd grade, 2nd Circle, Mily. Works, is granted twenty months' leave to Europe on medical certificate under Sec. III, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

### POSTAL NOTICES.

#### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mail closes. | After. packet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | May 27 | 5-30 P.M. | 6-30 P.M. |
| Kurrachee | ,, 24 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | ,, 31 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| China | June 3 | 3 P.M. | No after-packet. |
| Australia | ,, 1 | 3 P.M. | |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c. | ,, 7 | 5-30 P.M. | 6-30 P.M. |

#### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 5 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Anna each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is P.M. :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | May 27 | Friday | Sept. 13 |
| Friday | ,, 31 | | ,, 20 |
| ,, | June 7 | Monday | ,, 30 |
| ,, | ,, 14 | ,, | Oct. 7 |
| ,, | ,, 21 | ,, | ,, 14 |
| ,, | ,, 28 | ,, | ,, 21 |
| ,, | July 5 | ,, | ,, 28 |
| ,, | ,, 12 | ,, | Nov. 4 |
| ,, | ,, 19 | ,, | ,, 11 |
| ,, | ,, 26 | ,, | ,, 18 |
| ,, | Aug. 2 | ,, | ,, 25 |
| ,, | ,, 9 | ,, | Dec. 2 |
| ,, | ,, 16 | ,, | ,, 9 |
| ,, | ,, 23 | ,, | ,, 16 |
| ,, | ,, 30 | ,, | ,, 23 |
| ,, | Sept. 6 | ,, | ,, 30 |

#### POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi" to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

## NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, 17TH MAY.

More liberal arrangements, for the mail, constitute not only some of the shadows which coming events cast before them, but also enable me to send a few lines which I feared would have been too late for to-day's despatch. Last night gave us several hours' abundant rain, hail, thunder and lightning, and the wind is somewhat tempered to the shorn lambs of the Council who now crowd the train and the road.

A Punjabee official had his house burnt last night. It is yet a moot point whether the lightning was guided by the weird Ram Sing, or whether the occurrence was attributable to the mere every-day agency of a hot fire or a spark on the carpet. The incident should be turned to profit by the Assurance Companies in either event.

All sorts of well-known faces throng the dawks, and all Departments of the Government of India are busy unpacking boxes of stationery, erecting ominous pigeon-holes, and hanging their several sign-boards on the outer walls. Men who have ridden in to-day say that the roads continue good in spite of the heavy rains, but the heat in the day trains is said to be awful. When the guard of honour is marched in, Simla will begin to put on her grand airs. The chief pleasure is to admire the tone and colour of the children, pleasant and beauteous adjuncts to every Indian landscape, more especially enjoyable at the Bandstand of a hill station, and we live in hope and faith of an early Bandstand.

I could add a few lines more, but nothing of any special importance, and my very last five minutes have expired in a gush about the sweet children.

## BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The annual fair of the Dhakjee's temple at Mahalaxmee commences from to-day.

POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—The camp of Colonel Anderson, Political Agent at Kattywar, is at present at Veerawul.

DENGUE FEVER IN NOWSAREE.—We hear that dengue fever has made its appearance at Nowsaree, in the Gaekwar's territory.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee, per H. M.'s s. s. Amberwitch, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M. to-morrow.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR LIBRARY.—The Raja of Dharangdhara has presented fifty rupees to the Anglo-Vernacular Library and Reading Room.

BARODA.—Looking at the present mismanaged state of Baroda, the *Gujerat Friend* recommends the authorities to appoint either a competent European or a native as Dewan to the Gaekwar of Baroda.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday a native boy, aged about four years, fell out of a window of the first storey of a house in new Hanuman Lane. The boy being much injured was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court one Muckund Bhickajee was sent to jail for ten days by the Senior Magistrate for stealing a pinchbeck watch with silver chain attached, the property of Pascoal Rozario.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 10 from Subja Ally Hunsraj, and Rs. 25 from Ramchunder Narayen and Crushna Ramchunder, contributed to the Poor-box of the Fort Police Court.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's jury was empanelled on Monday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Bhogia Mahadoo, an habitual drunkard. The jury found that the man had died from congestion of the brain, the result of excessive drinking.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—This company reproduces to-night before families, at the Victoria Theatre, the popular Hindustani play entitled "Khoorshed, worth her weight in Gold." This will be followed by an interesting exhibition of "Flying and singing Fairies."

THE MARRIAGE OF THE THAKUR OF RAJKOTE.—We learn that there were about ten thousand persons present at the marriage of the young Thakur of Rajcote, which took place on or about the 9th inst. It is stated that about a lakh of rupees was expended on the occasion.

BRIBERY.—Ramchunder Dajee, a police peon, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with taking a bribe of three rupees from one Luxmon Gopal, a hackery driver. He was convicted on the evidence of Mr. Constable O'Connor, and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday a Mussulman named Bawoodeen Cassum was charged before Mr. Connon with committing an assault against the person of one Mooraree Esoo. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined ten rupees, two to go to the complainant.

APPOINTMENT OF A JUDICIAL OFFICER AT KATTYWAR.—On the recommendation of the local Government the Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of a judicial officer at Kattywar, and the post has been conferred on Mr. John Jardine, C.S., who has been doing the duty of that office for some time.

VAGRANCY ACT.—John Cowlishaw, a mechanical engineer, and John Caulk, a clerk, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. They were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

AN ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—A partial eclipse of the moon, visible at Bombay, takes place at an early hour to-morrow morning. The first contact with the penumbræ will be at 2-1·1 a. m.; middle of the eclipse at 4-9·5 a. m.; and the last contact with the penumbræ at 6-17·3 a. m. The moon sets at Bombay at 5-3 a. m.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.—Bheekya Goma, a boy of about twelve years of age, was charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with stealing a box containing jewellery, of the value of about Rs. 1,676, the property of one Ramchunder Narayen. Looking at his age the magistrate ordered the prisoner to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

THE STABBING CASE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Mowjee Anundjee was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife by stabbing her with a knife on Sunday night. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail pending the recovery of the complainant, who now lies in a precarious state in the Jamsetjee Hospital.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The members of the "Bombay Amateurs" Club repeat to-night, at the Grant Road Theatre, the new Gujeratee play entitled "Shahajada Asirueh" before families. Their last performance was a complete success, gained by the admirable manner in which the actors sustained their respective parts; and it is to be hoped they will meet with sufficient patronage from native ladies to-night.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. Adolph Gabriel, who has for many years practised as a dentist in Bombay, being compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has made arrangements with Dr. Fitzpatrick, a gentleman well known as a surgeon dentist in Calcutta, to take over his practice. Dr. Fitzpatrick has acquired a high reputation both in India and Europe by the great improvements he has effected in the construction and adaptation of artificial teeth.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Abdool Ragoo, Rama Etoo, and Shaik Cassum Meer Aboodeen, were charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of one Crushna Bhewa and two others. The prisoners were adjudged guilty. The first was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment; the second to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of forty days' imprisonment; and the third to undergo a month's hard labour. They were also bound over to keep the peace.

THE AHMEDABAD WILL FORGERY CASE.—It will be remembered that a short time ago an application was made to Mr. F. D. Melvill, Session Judge of Ahmedabad, under section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code, requesting him to direct Mr. Fernandes, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, to commit some ten persons who were charged with forging the will of Jethabhoy Mooljee, the well-known merchant of Ahmedabad, and who were discharged by the magistrate under section 225 of the Criminal Procedure Code. After hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides the Session Judge saw no reason whatever to direct the committal of the accused. Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Nugindas Tooleydas, pleader, High Court, appeared in support of the magistrate's order.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

BOMBAY MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | Rs. | 6,600 |
| Hon'ble J. A. Forbes | " | 100 |
| H. H. Agah Ali Shah | " | 300 |
| J. T. Wyllie, Esquire | " | 25 |
| Dinshaw Manockjee Petit | " | 100 |
| Total | | 7,125 |

Subscriptions received by the New Bank of Bombay.

G. T. ROBINSON, Honorary Secretary.

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP CITY OF NANKIN, 986 tons, Captain J. Moir, arrived yesterday from Glasgow (Feb. 9th) with a general cargo.

THE S.S. TAPTEE, Captain DeCosta, sailed yesterday for the Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Brown, and ten deck passengers.

THE S.S. ALBATROSS, 661 tons, Captain J. Webster, arrived on the 20th instant from Leith (April 13th), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. A. Graham & Co.

THE S.S. HIMALAYA, 911 tons, Captain C. Heasman, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sergent Casey, Mr. J. Brown, Lieut. Martin, Mrs. Censkankly, Mr. Cunningham, one native, and 205 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. BANGALORE, 1,178 tons, Captain G. C. Burne, arrived on the 20th instant from Sydney (April 21st) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. Balou, and Mr. R. Ogilvie. From Melbourne—Mr. J. Wilson, and Mr. J. Paterson.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. CHINA, 1,348 tons, Captain C. G. Perrins, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a cargo of 4 boxes gold leaves, 2 boxes sovereigns, 63 cases preserves, 34 cases silk, 332 cases umrilla, 53 bundles mats, 808 cases copper, 43 cases piecegoods, 374 cases tea, 1,757 bags sugar, 1,005 tubs sugarcandy, 320 cases cassia, 60 cases vermillion, 80 cases bangles, 72 bags coffee, 40 bales twist, 300 bags rice, and the following passengers:—Mr. C. Cray, Mr. J. Sodon, and three native deck passengers.

FOUNDERING OF A VESSEL AT RANGOON.—We regret to have to record the foundering of a vessel lying at anchor in the Rangoon river, facing the the Chinese quarter of the town, on Monday forenoon. This vessel was named the Castle Eden, of 930 tons, and was advertised for sale on Tuesday, the 7th of May, at the auction rooms of Messrs Balthazar and Son. She was to have been sold under the terms of a mortgage. What the exact cause of the vessel disappearing, as she did, we are unaware, but unfortunately she went down bodily in a very few minutes, and after she settled down there was nothing but some of the upper rigging visible above water.—*Rangoon Times.*

THE SHIPPING ACCIDENTS IN THE STRAITS.—The *Straits Times* Overland Journal of the 4th instant says:—In our last Summary we noticed three accidents to French mail steamers, all occurring within a few days of each other. We are glad to learn that the Nema—the steamer of the Batavia line,—which went ashore in Banka Straits on the 20th ultimo, got off without damage, and arrived safely at Batavia on the 23rd, having been delayed only twenty-four hours by the accident. The full particulars of the collision between the steamers Ava and Rona have not yet been received, but it is said the Rona was obscured from view by her own smoke, which blew before her in a dense cloud, and the only intimation the Ava had of her whereabouts was the collision itself. The captain of the Rona, who was standing on the paddlebox, was thrown upon the Ava's deck senseless; the loss of life was at first supposed to have been very great, but we learn by telegram that forty of the passengers and crew have been saved, and we have not yet learned the number or names of those who were lost. The Rona sank in a few minutes, and the Ava was obliged to put into Amoy to repair."

## GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THOSE who have enjoyed the performances of Mr. and Mrs. Bennee at Grant Road Theatre will be glad to learn that these talented artists will again appear on the boards on Wednesday evening next with the Bombay Dramatic Society, in "The Ticket of Leave Man." The performance on Saturday evening was, we were glad to see, quite as numerously attended as on the previous occasion when His Excellency the Governor was present; and again encouraged by a good house, the performers, both professional and amateur, drew forth frequent plaudits by the excellence of their acting. The pieces played were an adaptation of "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Hunting a Turtle." Though we had before had opportunities of observing Mrs. Bennee's wonderful powers as an actress, we were not prepared for such an excellent impersonation of the shrew; and Mr. Bennee's vigorous acting as Petruchio, ably seconded by Mr. F. Sydney (Grumio), caused peal after peal of laughter to ring throughout the theatre. Of Mr. Bennee's acting it is not necessary to speak further, except to say that it is but seldom that we see in Bombay so versatile an artist; but of Mr. Sydney, we must say that though an amateur he would cut no mean figure as a professional on any stage. In every way, in get up and in acting, he was a perfect Grumio. The leading characters in the play certainly had the advantage of being well supported; for, considering the short period of time they had to study their parts, the members of the Dramatic Society one and all acquitted themselves well. And the members of the Society will no doubt improve by practise; in fact, we have a notable instance of such improvement in the "old man" of the Society, Mr. Edwardes, who on Saturday night appeared more at home on the stage, and acted with more ease and naturalness than ever before. The second piece seemed to be even more entertaining to the greater part of the audience than the first, and the actors in it well deserved the encouragement which was unstintingly awarded to them. We have already spoken well of their performances in this piece on a former occasion. In Mr. and Mrs. Bennee's acting in this piece there was no improvement—simply because any improvement on it would be impossible; but we can congratulate the popular Timothy Dandylion and the gentleman's gentleman who was so nearly being pitched into by him for the fact that there was even a considerable improvement on their previous appearance. These joint performances of Mr. and Mrs Bennee and the Dramatic Society are now so popular that we have no doubt the theatre will again be well filled next Wednesday evening.

## SPORTING.

### CRICKET.

A CRICKET match was played between the elevens of the Rising Star and the Young Mars Cricket Clubs, on Wednesday the 15th instant, on the general parade ground. The match was a well-contested one. The Young Mars first took their field and gave their opponents 121 runs. Next they went to bat and succeeded in drawing up a score of 116 only. The play renewed at 3 o'clock, the young Mars taking the field again. They let their opponents score only 85. The young Mars again went to handle the willow and scored 89 runs with one wicket to spare. The highest number of runs made was 26 by P. Nusserwanjee of the Rising Star in their first inning; and exactly the same number was scored by E. B. Sahiar of the young Mars in their second inning. The fielding on both the sides was good. The following is the full score:—

YOUNG MARS C. CLUB.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. D. Surati, not out | 22 | b. Dinshaw | 0 |
| H. D. Dhondy, b. Dinshaw | 0 | c. Aspandiarjee | 11 |
| F. C. Chinai, b. Dinshaw | 20 | b. Dinshaw | 4 |
| D. R. Avasia, c. Koomana | 2 | c. Aspandiarjee | 4 |
| E. B. Sahiar, c. Koomana | 8 | b. Cursetjee | 26 |
| C. R. Aryton, b. Cursetjee | 24 | b. Cursetjee | 8 |
| C. Jamshedjee, c. Koomana | 1 | c. Framjee | 3 |
| J. R. Sacklatwala, c. Cursetjee | 7 | b. Cursetjee | 6 |
| H. K. Coorlawalla, b. Dinshaw | 4 | not out | 14 |
| J. E. Mody, b. Cursetjee | 9 | b. Cursetjee | 2 |
| N. B. Gandevia, c. Cursetjee | 1 | | 0 |
| Byes | 5 | | 3 |
| Leg-byes | 1 | | 0 |
| Wides | 2 | | 4 |
| No balls | 10 | | 4 |
| Total | 116 | | 89 |

Won the game by one wicket and one run.

RISING STAR C. CLUB.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Virjee, c. Aryton | 25 | c. D. Avasia | 20 |
| C. Shapoorjee, c. H. Koorlawala | 7 | b. J. Sacklatwala | 4 |
| H. Nusserwanjee, c. F. Chinoy | 3 | c. J. Sacklatwala | 24 |
| B. Koomana, c. Coorlawalla | 12 | c. J. Sacklatwala | 11 |
| P. Nasserwanjee, c. Sacklatwala | 26 | c. C. Aryton | 7 |
| Aspandiarjee | 10 | not out | 3 |
| S. Manockjee, b. C. Aryton | 2 | b. C. Aryton | 1 |
| Lukhmidass, c. H. Coorlawalla | 20 | b. F. Chinai | 4 |
| J., b. F. Chinai | 0 | b. C. Aryton | 4 |
| D. Edulji, c. Sacklatwala | 1 | run out E. Chinai | 1 |
| F. Bazanjee, not out | 3 | b. Sacklatwala | 2 |
| Byes | 8 | | 2 |
| Leg-byes | 1 | | 0 |
| Wides | 3 | | 2 |
| Total | 121 | | 83 |

CRICKET MATCH.—A match was played between the Powder Works Juvenile Cricket Club and the Diocesan High School Cricket Club on the Green opposite the old Grant Road Station on Saturday the 18th instant:—Scores—Powder Works J. C. C.—First innings, 140; Diocesan High school—First innings, 41; second, 34. The School players were thus beaten by an innings and 65 runs.

## MUSCAT NEWS REPORT.

FROM 27TH APRIL TO 11TH MAY.

HIS HIGHNESS SYED TOORKEE'S Commander, Bedz bin Seyf, who had previously suffered reverses and been hardpressed by Ibrahim bin Kais of Sohar, having effected a junction with the Naim and other tribes, attacked and defeated Ibrahim, killing 70 of his followers.

This victory relieved the fort of Lawa, and Bedi has re-taken Shinas and Majees, Ibrahim being forced to return to Sohar.

Syed Salim bin Thoweynee advanced on Soor with a small force, but his attempt failed, and he was forced to retire to Joalam.

The efforts of Sheik Saleh to raise a force in Sharkeyyeh have been hitherto ineffectual.

Trade continues to decline in consequence of the interruption of communications with the interior.

Natives vessels are arriving from Zanzibar.

## THE PROPOSED PORT TRUST.

*(Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)*

THE following programme shows the annual instalments of money required, odd hundreds of rupees and the item for contingencies being omitted.

| Works supposed to be let in April 1872. | Expenditure in each year up to 31st March. | Dredging Plant. | Docks: Channels | Docks: Mujdid Basin. | Docks: Elphinstone Assin. | Docks: Excavating road and turn in Elphinstone Basin. | Walls: Mujdid Basin. | Walls: Elphinstone Basin. | Walls: Apron. | Sheds, moorings, water pipes, railway, &c. | Mujdid Basin. | Elphinstone Basin. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1873 | 6,00,000 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6,00,000 | 6,00,000 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 18,00,000 |
| | 1874 | 6,50,000 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6,00,000 | 6,00,000 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 18,50,000 |
| | 1875 | .... | 4,00,000 | .... | .... | .... | 6,00,000 | 6,00,000 | .... | .... | 2,00,000 | .... | 18,00,000 |
| | 1876 | .... | 2,00,000 | 2,15,000 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2,13,000 | .... | 12,28,000 |
| | 1877 | .... | 4,00,000 | .... | .... | .... | 6,00,000 | 6,00,000 | 3,00,000 | .... | .... | 12,00,000 | 12,00,000 |
| | 1878 | .... | .... | 2,15,000 | 4,24,500 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5,00,000 | 9,24,000 | .... | 9,24,000 |
| | 1879 | .... | 1,63,000 | .... | .... | 437,000 | 6,00,000 | 6,00,000 | .... | 4,88,000 | .... | .... | 19,88,000 |
| | Total | 12,50,000 | 11,63,000 | 4,30,000 | 4,24,500 | 4,37,000 | 18,00,000 | 18,00,000 | 3,00,000 | 11,88,000 | 23,37,000 | 12,00,000 | 88,54,000 |
| | Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

6. Supposing the Musjid and Elphinstone basins completed, what would be the area of land estate in square yards available for sale? and what, in your opinion, would be the minimum value of that land per square yard? Give reasons for your opinion, stating the value of the portions already rented temporarily.

I annex a plan of the Elphinstone property. The plots coloured red available for buildings have an area of 487,146 square yards. 3 plots are leased for 99 years at the following rents per annum:—

| | | Square Yards. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Press | Company..... | 10,680 | = | 11,550 |
| Royal | do. ..... | 10,900 | = | 10,000 |
| Imperial | do. ..... | 5,000 | = | 15,000 |

Besides an anna on every bale of cotton pressed, which last year amounted to Rs. 9,695-8-6.

The Railway depot near the Carnac Bridge is used by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company; last year they received at it 23,010 tons of goods, and forwarded 48,840 tons, total worked 71,850 tons of grain, sugar, ghee, metals, piece goods, &c. The depot contains 13,310 square yards; the rails were supplied and the shed erected by the Elpinstone Company at a cost of about Rs. 34,331. The Company pays 6 annas per waggon for special and 1st class, and 12 annas for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th classes, which fees last year produced Rs. 8,384.

The Railway depôt at the Elphinstone Bridge contains 26,620 square yards; about Rs. 45,003 have been expended on rails, metalling, fencing, &c.; it is principally used for firewood brought by the G. I. P. Railway Company; last year 16,280 tons were brought on it, on which the merchants paid Rs. 3,891 as fees.

There is a site for another depot near the Musjid Bridge, which has been reserved for a forwarding depot for the G. I. P. It contains 19,360 square yards, and as its situation is very convenient in every way, I think it should be made at once.

The grain bazaar is located near the Musjid Bridge, and occupies about 15,730 square yards; there are generally stored on it about 5,000 tons of grain of sorts; the merchants pay a fee of 6 annas per candy (of 738 lbs.) in lieu of rent; last year fees were paid on 165,386 candies, or 55,128 tons, amounting to Rs. 62,019, which is Rs. 4 per square yard per annum, or capitalized at 20 years' purchase, Rs. 80 per square yard.

This is a valuable trade; great efforts have recently been made by native Settias to induce the trade to go elsewhere, hitherto without effect; it is proposed to give them suitable premises which would cover about 19,289 square yards, and would probably cost 3 or 4 lacs of rupees to construct.

There are 130 godowns, some temporary and some permanent, on different parts of the estate, rented at from Rs. 35 to 70 per mensem. The last lot built was on Carnac Bunder; there are 26 of them in two rows; they cost Rs. 3,500 each, and the return from one may be calculated thus:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Land, 170 square yards at Rs. 60 = ..... | 10,200 |
| Building ..... | 3,500 |
| | Rs. 13,700 |

Rent 60 rupees per month x 12 x 20 years, Rs. 14,400.

They are not always let, though generally so, and the cost of repairs, &c., require to be considered, but still this shows they pay.

Besides what I have stated, ground is taken up over the estate generally for stacking coals, firewood, metals, &c.; the following is a statement of this as let while I write, the prices being the rents per square yard capitalized at 20 years' purchase:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 220 | square | yards | at Rs. | 17 |
| 894 | " | " | " | 20 |
| 1,452 | " | " | " | 21 |
| 385 | " | " | " | 26 |
| 3,213 | " | " | " | 32 |
| 12,184 | " | " | " | 44 |
| 5,440 | " | " | " | 52 |
| 16,900 | " | " | " | 65 |
| 98 | " | " | " | 78 |
| 1,045 | " | " | " | 111 |
| 207 | " | " | " | 130 |

These quantities give 42,038 square yards, and an average of Rs. 53 per square yard.

In November last a portion of the land near Musjid Bridge was exposed for sale by public auction, and the highest *bona fide* bid was Rs. 24 per square yard.

I am not aware of any sales lately in the native town, but from enquiries I made some years ago, I believe the price of land in Dongry Coolee street—the old "strand" of Bombay—was then Rs. 100 per square yard, and in some streets inland about Rs. 40

The effect of the reclamation has no doubt been to lessen the value of land in Dongry Coolee street and its neighbourhood, by removing the water frontage half a mile away from it.

I have thus given what information I possess to enable any one to judge for himself of the value of the land estate; in forming this opinion he should bear in mind that on the one side is the commercial quarters of Bombay, with a densely crowded population of half a million, and on the other side will be the docks, where ships may come alongside and discharge or load cargo, and that a complete system of railway accommodation in connection with the estate is now in operation.

My own opinion is that when the basins are made the land will bring readily from Rs. 40 to 60 per square yard, according to locality, say on an average Rs. 50, but I would not be at all surprised if it should in a few years after be worth double this sum.

7. What further expenditure in the way of roads and drains is necessary to render the land area for sale available?

The roads and drains are made, and the land is available for sale now; but the gas should be laid on, and a more efficient supply of water provided, for which, and for cast-iron covers for drain, man-holes and a few ventilators, I think it would be sufficient to provide a lac of rupees.

8. Pending the completion of the works on the Musjid and Elphinstone Basins, what further expenditure is necessary in the Mody Bay project so as to work it up to such a point as will render it partially available (especially as regards the saleable land) on the completion of the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins?

I annex a plan showing the extent to which I consider Mody Bay should be reclaimed at present, and the following is an abstract of the estimates therefor:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Frere Road, coloured *red*, and its drains drawn in *blue* lines..... | 1,87,000 |
| 2. | Boulevards and cross roads, coloured *brown*, plots *green*, and drains drawn in *red* lines ..... | 1,62,000 |
| 3. | Completion of reclamation out to proposed temporary wall, coloured *amber*, plots *purple*, roads *olive green*, and drains *black*, also temporary wall in an average depth of 2 feet at low water ..... | 23,88,000 |
| 4. | Mody Bunder, walls shaded *red*, reclamation coloured *yellow*, drains *dotted black*, and metalling surface... | 5,75,000 |
| | Total, including 10 per cent. for contingencies ..... | 32,62,000 |

9. Do you not think that all the goods of the port would, under present conditions, be accommodated in the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins, while any large increase to the trade could be met by utilizing gradually the Mody Bay Reclamation, which is at present waste?

Yes—that is my opinion. The Elphinstone and Musjid Basins contain 38 acres, and the length of basin walls is 2,720 lineal yards. The tonnage of square-rigged vessels and steamers entered was—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1867-68 ..... | 765,624 |
| 1868-69 ..... | 889,825 |
| 1869-70 ..... | 827,476 |
| 1870-71 ..... | 714,330 |
| 4 ) | 3,197,255 |
| Average | 799,314 tons. |

Say 800,000 tons, which gives 21,052 tons per acre and 294 tons per lineal yard of wall per annum.

When I was Assistant Engineer on the Clyde, I helped Mr. Ure, the Resident Engineer, in making a report on the extension of the harbour of Glasgow in 1854, in which the question of how much trade could be worked in a dock or basin was fully considered. The following extract bears on the point:—

"I recommend a tidal basin in preference to a dock, because it will have a perfectly free communication with the river, so that vessels will arrive and depart as their convenience and interest dictate; that the entrance to a basin being wide, is capable of passing the greatest amount of traffic, while, whatever the future size of vessels may be, its smallness will not operate as a barrier to their entering; that the very largest vessels will be able to turn in such a basin without requiring to go into the river to do so; that no vessels will require to accumulate in the river opposite the entrance; that the water in the basin, being frequently changed, will be pretty much in the same condition as that in the river adjoining, and therefore will not be likely to be so offensive as that in the more stagnant condition of a dock; and that it will be remunerative at lower rates.

"My reasons for recommending the basin to be 20 feet deep at low water are, that with a much less depth now that the screw is being so extensively introduced as the propeller of large ocean steamers, I would fear the removal of the ground from the front of the wall in the effort of the vessel to get away when not afloat, and this depth accommodates with perfect safety all classes of vessels. The least column of water over in the Liverpool Docks is 20 feet, the Southampton Tidal Basin 18 feet, the Troon Tidal Basin 20 feet, the West India Docks 20½ feet, the New Leith Docks 20 feet, and the Hull Docks 19 feet—the usual depth in these docks varying from 21 to 24 feet.

"The following table shows the amount of register tonnage entered in some of the principal harbours for last year:—

| | Tonnage per Acre of Water Area per annum. | Tonnage per Lineal Yard of Quay Wall per annum. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Glasgow, including river steamers ..... | 30,670 | 440 | Fully worked. |
| Do. excluding do. | 20,361 | 293 | |
| Tidal Harbour at Southampton ..... | 20,000 | 350 | Could perform a good deal of additional work. |
| Liverpool Docks ..... | 21,200 | 185 | Fully worked. |
| St. Katherine's Dock, London* ..... | 20,500 | 142 | Fully worked. |
| Hull Docks* ..... | 19,000 | 143 | Principally performed during nine months of the year, during which time the docks are fully employed. |

—showing the great additional amount of work that is done in the same space where a considerable proportion of the trade is steam, and the further additional quantity that is done where the facility of an open harbour is given for conducting it."

Considering that sailing ships are fast being superseded by steamers, I think the figures Mr. Ure gives justify the affirmative at the head of the answer.

10. Supposing the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins completed, what permanent arrangements would you propose for putting them in communication with the railways?

The plan referred to in para. 6 shows the railway sidings into the bunders as existing and as proposed. The existing sidings run through the middle of the Carnac, Nicol, and Musjid Bunders, and are shown by full black lines.

The proposed sidings are shown in full red lines, connecting the Elphinstone North Jetty with the G. I. P. system at Warree Bunder.

In the event of its being considered desirable to have sidings on some of the quays themselves, I have shown a dotted red line connecting the west side of the Elphinstone Basins with the Warree Bunder lines; of course by means of turn-tables waggons could be taken to any of the quays, but this is not a convenient arrangement with such heavy waggons and such loads (gross about 14 tons) as we have here.

Besides, it is found in ports where a general depôt trade is carried on, that rails on the quays are not of much use, and are more a nuisance than otherwise. Of course it is different where there is a mineral trade, or a transit trade, but these are not the case here.

11. What is your opinion in regard to the carrying out of the project for a deep water pier, and, if advisable, whence should it start?

12. Do you think that any such pier will in any way accommodate the goods of the port at any reasonable cost? and will it not be better, in all respects, that goods should at once be brought to shore in the bottoms in which they arrive, than by any intermediate process involving double carriage?

13. Under present conditions a passenger pier is, according to my view, desirable, but could it not be met at a much less cost than that proposed, 25 or 30 lacs say, by a single pier-head long enough for one of the troop-ships to lie alongside, with an approach from the shore on screw piles, with timber flooring, as a temporary measure, till the large basins are completed?

N. B.—I mention screw-piles simply because I believe, while they could be put down much more quickly than cylinders, that the ground is suitable for them. They could also be extracted, when no longer required, without difficulty, and would not be lost material.

14. In my opinion ships could not lie alongside the pier-head in the manner proposed, of a diamond shape, they must lie (according to my experience) fair head and stern to the tide?

15. To the point from which you would recommend such a pier to start, could you bring a railway siding, with sheds available for troops, and what would be the cost of this?

16. Roughly, what would be the cost of such a pier, simply for landing the mails, passengers, and troops?

17. Would such a pier be fairly chargeable to the Imperial Government, and if so, what revenue would you expect from it if made available for other vessels when not used imperially?

18. Is the anchorage generally of such a character to render it necessary to go to the expense of a pier, considering the existing means of getting on board and the object which should be held in view of completing works which have for their end bringing the ships themselves alongside the shore? *i. e.* would it not, on all accounts, be advisable to press on the basins and deep water approaches to completion with all available funds? Or again, supposing supply of funds limited, would not imperial as well as local interests be better served by expending the money on the basins rather than on a pier?

I think I can make my opinion as to a pier, clearer by answering questions 11 to 18 consecutively, instead of singly.

By desire of Government I designed and estimated a deep water pier more than a year ago, and forward a copy of the report and estimate for Colonel Fraser's use. It may be observed that I did not report on the *policy* of making a pier at all, as that was not referred to me.

In a general way it may be stated that sufficient water for a deeply-laden vessel to lie afloat at all times of tide cannot be had nearer to the shore than about half a mile—so that the length of a pier to get the same depth would be pretty much the same wherever it is made.

If a pier is to be made, I think it should be as far up the harbour (so as to be near the trade, and out of the swell) as possible, consistent with keeping clear of the approaches to existing or proposed basins.

I think on the whole the site off the Wellington Bunder is the best. It may be connected with the B. B. and C. I. Railway by a line about a mile long across the Esplanade to Back Bay, near the Bandstand. If the Municipality would not allow the Colaba road to be crossed on the level, an overbridge would be necessary, which would cost 2 or 3 lacs of rupees, otherwise the cost would be little more than the rails. A train cannot be run on to the pier-head if that is to be parallel to the tide, as the 5 feet 6 inches gauge cannot be safely worked to a less radius than 800 feet; turn-tables could be used, but this is such a tedious process that it would be better to make the shed and troop siding on the approach, and as near the head as possible.

The present troop shed is 400 feet long and 40 feet wide. It is of a temporary nature, but to cover the same area with a permanent shed would cost about Rs. 50,000.

My estimate for a pier with an approach 70 feet wide and berthage at the head for 4 large vessels is £350,000. If only half the head be made the cost would be reduced to £285,000, and if only half the width of approach and half the head, it would cost about £200,000.

Messrs. Galway and White's plan was for a pier on screw-piles, with a wooden platform, such as Colonel Fraser suggests; my estimate of it was £1-3-8 per superficial foot, while that for my design was £1-6-0. The difference is so little that it is not worth taking into account.

To all in-shore traffic a pier anywhere will be a nuisance, and should not be allowed if it does not supply such accommodation to the trade generally as would counterbalance the nuisance it would be to small vessels.

This points out that if made at all it should be commodious and strong. You cannot make a light structure to lay such vessels as the troop-ships are alongside in the open Harbour, and the platform must be made strong enough to carry the greatest crowd which could come on it, or a train. The truth is that large cylinders for such a depth and formation as we have here are really cheaper than small piles of any kind, because fewer of them do, and all braces and stays are dispensed with. The pier designed by me works out about 5*d.* per cubic foot of space; I remember that the addition to the Ryde Pier-head, which was of timber, and which I carried out under Mr. Walker, cost 4*d.* per cubic foot of space, so that here even a timber structure would likely cost quite as much as my design would do.

It is of consequence, in considering this question, to know where goods are stored at present in Bombay, and on this point I wish it to be understood that the following is a general statement.

I believe fully half the cotton trade is done on the Colaba Company's Wharf, a good deal of timber and some coals at the Mazagon, and a small quantity of coals at the Frere Company's Bunder. Otherwise the greater part of the general trade of Bombay is done at the Elphinstone and Town Custom House Bunders, the former doing about ⅔ths and the latter ⅓th of the whole; that which goes to the Custom House is principally piece goods, copper, opium, wines and spirits, simply because at present none of these are allowed by the Custom House authorities to be landed on the Elphinstone Bunder; arrangements are however in progress to enable this to be done, and when these are carried out, I believe the trade will be done almost entirely at the Elphinstone Bunders, even if no basins or piers are made. The fact is, the commercial quarter of Bombay is and always has been in the native town, in rear of the bunders.

I do not think there is much chance of this trade being shifted, even if a pier was made off the Wellington Bunder; and the upshot would be that if vessels were berthed there the goods would have to be brought half a mile along the pier somehow, and then carted to the native town, about two miles further, just as is done with the China cargoes now,—these are landed at the Custom House Bunder, for the reasons I have above given, and are all carted to and stored in the native town.

Mr. Reid, Commissioner of Customs, has been good enough to send me a return of the number of merchant vessels in the harbour on the 7th instant; it showed that there were then—

| | |
|---|---|
| Loading ..... | 19 steamers.<br>19 square-rigged sailing ships, and<br>53 native-rigged vessels, large and foreign going. |
| Unloading ..... | 10 steamers.<br>9 square-rigged sailing ships, and<br>8 native-rigged vessels, large. |
| Unemployed .. | 3 steamers.<br>9 square-rigged sailing ships, and<br>11 native-rigged vessels, large. |

—with a gross tonnage of 72,891 tons register.

It is quite clear that a pier could do almost nothing towards accommodating such a trade as this.

Piers are very well adapted for a port of transit, or where the trade is small, but they are utterly unsuitable for a depot trade of the magnitude we have to deal with here.

It will be observed that in my report on the pier, I said it might be completed in three years; since then, however, the iron trade has become so busy that it is almost impossible to place orders, and a greater length of time would therefore be required; on the whole, I think the Musjid Basin could be ready for use just as soon as a pier could.

The head of the pier, as designed by me, has 1,600 feet of frontage, and the estimate being £350,000 gives above £200 per lineal foot, which is double the cost of berthage in basins; but this is the most favourable comparison it is possible to make for the pier, inasmuch as vessels may lie two or three abreast in a basin, which they cannot do at a pier in a tideway, and the middle of the basins are available for vessels unemployed. Basins can be used all the year round, whereas piers can only be used in the fair season; so long as the S. W. Monsoon swell lasts, which is for about four months of the year, vessels would be unable to lay alongside during the flood tide as a rule, and frequently on the ebb. If the vessels lie fair with the tide, which, as Colonel Fraser points out, they should do as nearly as possible, they would not be end on to the swell, which begins to tumble in on shore at the edge of the sloping foreshore, where the pier-head would be, and would drive the vessels broadside on against the pier-head.

As to maintenance, the 'life' of a pier is not so good as that of a basin, *that*, with repairs and accidents, might very fairly be set against dredging in the basin or entrance channel.

There is a very large traffic in this harbour of native craft; these crawl along shore to cheat the tide or save their wind, just as small vessels do everywhere, and to these a pier would be an unmitigated nuisance.

With respect to making a pier for mails, passengers, and troops only, I do not think it would be worth while, and any attempt to levy a fee on passengers would produce little rev

laxity and cause the rate to fall more heavily on occupiers by coming near the end of the half year.

9. Section CXXXVI. Clause 1.—Throughout the Act the Commissioner is the person on whom the duty of performing all executive acts is laid, and the Committee put his name here accordingly. The result of the alteration to "Town Council" is that the duty of the Commissioner will be without limitation as to funds while that of the Town Council will be inoperative for want of executive power. To replace "Commissioner" where it was, and add "through the Town Council" after the word "Corporation," would rectify the anomaly.

10. Section CLXVI.—The phraseology of the Committee, derived from Dr. Lumsdaine's Committee, is again recommended as better than the limited wording of Act II. which has been restored in the Bill.

11. Sections CLXVII. & CLXXVII.—The provision for plans is very desirable in both cases, as it ensures intelligent compliance and prevents disputes.

12. Section CLXVIII.—The old limitation of 100 *feet* is quite insufficient.

13. The Committee's section, derived from Dr. Lumsdaine's Committee, prohibiting the digging of excavations of various kinds without permission, is much required.

14. Section CCXXXII.—I consider that a power to farm the Market revenues is much required, as an alternative in case of unsuccessful or corrupt departmental management. I differed on this point from the other members of the Committee, but I see the Ratepayers' Committee make a similar recommendation.

15. Section CCXX. and CCXXVI.—The provision in the present Act that a policeman should be present when all sudden searches take place, has been omitted in the Bill. The Committee had retained it as a salutary check against arbitrary proceedings on the part of Municipal officers.

T. C. HOPE.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

THE third volume of Mr. Griffith's translation of the *Ramayana* has been published.

THE INTENDED CAMP OF EXERCISE AT BANGALORE.—We hear it said that the Camp of Exercise will probably be held in the vicinity of Maloor, about 20 miles down the line. This arrangement would suit the Railway admirably, and they at least would pocket a portion of the Rs. 1,20,000 granted to meet expenses. It is another question whether the ground selected would answer for a Camp of Exercise. One thing, there is abundance of water in the locality and the Ooscootah Tank—of very large area—is only a few miles distant from the Maloor station. In the event of the site being chosen, we presume an attack on, and defence of, Bangalore will be part of the programme to be carried out.—*Bangalore Herald.*

CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB.—A death from cholera reported in Jagadri occurred on the 14th April in one of a group of pilgrims returning from Hurdwar fair towards Jummoo. A death reported at Rupar occurred on the 22nd April 1872, and was also one of these pilgrims. Two cases reported in Loodiana were said by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, on after enquiry, not to have been cholera, but cases of fever with vomiting and purging. This, however, seems doubtful, as cholera has since shown itself unmistakably in many parts of the neighbouring districts, Umballa and Kurnool. In Umballa the disease keeps chiefly to the road traversed by the Jummoo pilgrim, returning from Hurdwar, and in many villages along this tract the first cases of the disease have been traced to these pilgrims. —*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE CHOLERA AT CAWNPORE. We are glad to be able to state that by last accounts the outbreak at Cawnpore is subsiding. Up to date 16 deaths have occurred among the Europeans of the Royal Artillery and the 8th King's. Major Rowcroft is, we are glad to learn, doing well.—*Pioneer.*

CHOLERA IN OUDH.—The following figures fix approximately the mortality in Oudh from cholera during the present year, but until the chowkeydars make their usual monthly reports it will be impossible to know with any certainty whether the disease is diminishing. To the 5th of May 7,456 persons had been attacked and 5,221 had died. During the succeeding week 417 persons were attacked and 288 died. The total, therefore, of cases up to the 12th was 7,873, and of deaths 5,509.—*Ibid.*

A NEW RIFLE ASSOCIATION has been started at Cachar, and is to include members residing at Sylhet, Cachar, and other frontier stations. It is to be called the North-East Frontier Rifle Association, and at present numbers about fifty members. W. Charles Loraine, Esq., is the honorary secretary, residing at Cachar. It is probable the New Association will form a branch of the Rifle Association of Northern India, and while competing for its prizes, will hold meetings for local prize-shooting.—*Ibid.*

ARTIZAN CLASSES AT DACCA.—A true reformer is Baboo Denonath Sen, the head-master of the Dacca Normal School. He has opened carpentry classes, which he supervises himself, and at which some thirty students of the school, besides outsiders, already attend, and are learning carpentry out of school-hours. It is proposed to extend the usefulness of these classes by granting small artizan scholarships to lads who have lately passed the vernacular scholarship examination, but whose means do not enable them to continue reading in any school. The artizan scholars will attend the General Normal School lessons in arithmetic, drawing and surveying only, and the rest of their time will be spent in learning the use of tools and in learning to work in wood according to scale and pattern. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned a grant for the maintenance of these artizan classes. —*Ibid.*

## COURTS MARTIAL.

AN OFFICER WOUNDING A SOWAR WITH A SPEAR.

AT a General Court Martial, held at Mooltan, on 1st April, Captain Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, 19th Bengal Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge:—"With having, at Mooltan, on the 6th March 1872, five times struck with a spear, and three times slightly wounded, Nowrung Sing, sowar of the same regiment, the said Nowrung Sing being then and there mounted and in uniform for the inspection of the General Officer commanding the Lahore Division." The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him, but that the offence was committed on the 6th February, instead of the 6th March, as stated in the charge, and sentenced him to be severely reprimanded, and to lose army rank by being placed at the bottom of the list of Captains of the General List of Bengal Infantry.

Lord Napier of Magdala minutes as follows on the above sentence:—

"I confirm, but cannot approve, the sentence passed on Captain Welchman, which is inadequate to meet the very great military offence of which he was guilty, in repeatedly striking, with a spear, a soldier of his regiment when under arms and attending at military exercises. Captain Welchman will be released from arrest, but will not return to duty pending further orders; until he shall have given ample proof that he has learnt to control his temper, Captain Welchman cannot be entrusted with any command."

At a District Court Martial, assembled at Meean Meer, on 28th February, Assistant Apothecary John Osborne McKimm, Subordinate Medical Department, was charged with perjury, in having, at Meean Meer, on the 11th December 1871, when sworn and examined as a witness before a General Court Martial, then being held for the trial of Assistant Apothecary John Dullard, wilfully and corruptly made the following statement material to the issue before the Court, in answer to a question put to him, that is to say—"Can you state positively that it was impossible for Mr. Dullard to have been the person who assaulted Mr. Vyall?" To which question he replied as follows:—"It was impossible, Mr. Dullard was standing at my door when Mr. Vyall shouted for help;" the said statement being false as he, the prisoner, well knew. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge and sentenced him to be dismissed the service, and further to be imprisoned with hard labour for one hundred and sixty-eight days.

The Court afterwards having attentively considered the observations of the revising officer, and the whole of the proceedings, revoked their former sentence, and sentenced the prisoner to be dismissed the service—which sentence has been approved and confirmed by Lord Napier of Magdala.

A YANKEE was narrating some of the war sights he had seen to a crowd of astonished Germans, and among the rest he said—"Why, when I was in Mexico under Scott, I saw a ball larger than this house." This was too much for the credulity of the Germans, and one of them said—"Donder and blitzen! Vere would dey got de cannon to fire it off?" "Dunno," replied the impertur bable Yankee, "but I saw it." "Vat kind of ball was it?" "Oh, a ball given by the General in Mexico to celebrate the victory!"

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—A reference to the unprecedented number of opinions from eminent members of the Faculty who have testified their emphatic approbation of this Oil, affords the best explanation of its great celebrity. The following high testimony is borne by Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex:—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil so prepared under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

## A VALUABLE ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

(*Englishman.*)

WE have been shown photographs of some of the contents of the Archæological Museum formed at Behar by Mr. A. M. Broadley, C.S. The collection is undoubtedly a most unique and valuable one, and should be secured by the Government for the Indian Museum. It consists of carvings and inscriptions in excellent preservation, and of very great interest and value, from the temple of Mahipal Raja at Bargaon, excavated by Mr. Broadley in October last year; pillars and remains of the great gateway of the same temple; figures from Nalanda; carvings from the Behar fort and from Dapthu and Tillareh; a series of Buddhistic figures from Bargaon, Titrawan, Rohoi, &c. (including a variety of excellently preserved figures of Buddha and Mahadevi); a large and finely preserved monolith from Behar; a colossal figure from Aphsar; tablets, figures, pillars, and friezes from Rajgir; a large standing figure of Buddha from Ghosrawan; a seated Buddha from Chandermow; a Durga from Kalianpur; and many other carvings, mouldings, friezes, &c. The photographs are by Dr. B. Simpson of Patna, and are all very fine specimens. One photograph, of a collection of Arabic inscriptions found by Mr. Broadley in Behar city, and dated A.H. 640, 713, 732, 792, &c., is especially worthy of notice and brings these valuable inscriptions within the reach of every one who cares to see them. Some of the inscriptions are said to contain entirely new information regarding the dynastics of kings whose history is chronicled in them, and we understand that the excavations and inscriptions have furnished Mr. Broadley with materials for a large volume, which will be published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and is expected to add greatly to the known history of Behar. The series of photographs is being printed by Messrs. Humpidge & Co., of Calcutta.

## THE DISPERSION OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL in Council has been pleased to publish for general information the following extract from Act No. X. of 1872, regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature, which it is enacted shall come into force on the 1st day of September 1872:—

Part XI.
Preventive Jurisdiction of Magistrates.
Chapter XXXVI.
Of the Dispersion of Unlawful Assemblies.

480. Any magistrate or officer in charge of a police station may command any unlawful assembly or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace to disperse, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such unlawful assembly to disperse accordingly.

481. If upon being so commanded any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station may proceed to disperse it by force, and may require the assistance of any person, other than any troops of Her Majesty acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing it, and apprehending the persons who form part of it.

482. If an unlawful assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by military force.

483. No magistrate shall be held to commit any offence by ordering the dispersion by military force of any assembly the dispersion of which he regards on reasonable grounds and in good faith as necessary to the public security.

484. When a magistrate determines to disperse an assembly by military force, he may require any officer in command of any of Her Majesty's troops to disperse such assembly by such force, and it shall be the duty of every such officer to obey every such requisition in such manner as in his discretion may appear proper; but in doing so he shall use as little force and do as little injury to person and property as is consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons as he may be directed by the magistrate to arrest and detain.

485. No officer obeying any such requisition shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done by him in good faith in order to comply with it.

486. No inferior officer or private soldier shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done for the dispersion of any such assembly in obedience to any order which he was bound by the Mutiny Act or by the Indian Articles of War to obey.

487. When the public security is manifestly endangered by an unlawful assembly, and when no magistrate can be communicated with, any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's forces may disperse any such assembly by military force, and in doing so, he shall have the same protection as a magistrate, but as soon as he can communicate with any magistrate, it is his duty to do so.

488. No prosecution against any magistrate, officer or soldier for any act done under the provisions contained in sections four hundered and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-four, and four hundred and eighty-seven shall be entertained in any Criminal Court except with the sanction of the local Government.

## INVENTIONS.

THE undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—

No. 581.—Mr. Richard Olpherts, of Ardee House, Ardee, in the County of Louth, Ireland, for improvements in the preparation of indigo and in apparatus for the purpose.

No. 597.—The Rev. Michel John Joseph Varnier Miritello, of Bunkipore, Patna, Clerk in Holy Orders, for the manufacture of wines, spirits, brandies and liqueurs from the fruit of Bel-tree, Aegle Cralaeva Marmelos, and from the Rosselle or Red Sorrel, Hibiscus Sabdariffa.

No. 606.—Captain Frederick Edward Blacket Beaumont, of No. 2, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, in the City of Westminster, R. E., and Mr. Charles James Appleby, of Emerson Street, Southwark, in the County of Surrey, Engineer, for improvements in rock or stone drilling, tunnelling, and boring apparatus.

No. 609.—Mr. John Grantham, of King's Arms Yard, in the City of London, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, for improvement in steam carriages for tramways.

## I GO HOME TO MY CHILDREN.

(*Madras Times.*)

No, I will not attempt it; I will not attempt to describe the absolutely wild delight with which our boys tore into the room to us that evening, and how we clasped them in our arms again and again in a very delirium of laughter, tears, and joy. Or could I write it, who but the veriest dotard and fondest of foolish fathers would care for a moment to read it, or pronounce it to be anything but the profoundest of twaddle?

To us, indeed, the night of our arrival at home was one of tremulous happiness and excitement altogether indescribable. It seemed so strange, so very strange, that those fine big boys before us were really ours—really the same "little men" (little now no longer) to ensure whose welfare and comfort in England, we, their father and mother, had endured so many years of cheerless life in the miserable plains of India: endured them, how gladly!—sacrificing health, ease, everything, that our dear ones "at home" might want nothing. And all the reward we sought or cared to win was that their affection for us might grow with their growth and increase with their age. This, ever since the dreadful hour of our forced separation from them, had been the daily dream of our life—the one bright hope to which we always clung. How could I ever picture my little pet son—(for has not every father a special corner in his heart of hearts for one especial little one? a little sickly flower enough it may be, so weak, and feeble, and tender!)—how could I ever picture my little pet son leaning by preference upon any other breast than mine—mine, *his father's?* And so I dreamed my dream during the long years of trial and absence. And when at last the trial was over, and my treasure restored to me, was it unnatural I should look for my reward? It came to me very, very soon. For although, until I could procure suitable accommodation for my children, they had to remain with the same kind relative under whose care they had been for so long a time placed, it was only a question of a few days; and the morning soon arrived when I went to take formal charge of them.

"Come, Merry, my boy," I said, taking my little son by the hand, and using the old pet name of years ago—(my eldest boy had jumped into a cab with his mother and was rattling off jollily enough)—"Come, Merry, my boy, let us go home; we will have glorious holidays this time!" But my words were hardly heeded, as he threw his arms round the neck of the dear lady from whom I was taking him, and wept as if his heart would break. Ah, was it not natural—was it not right? She had been father, mother, everything to him during his childhood; and who was I that I should tear his love from her? Who, indeed, but an "old Indian" father; who, like many an old Indian father before me, had realised one of the cruelest phases of an Anglo-Indian's life.

JOSH BILLINGS says that the difference between a blunder and a mistake is this:—When a man puts down a bad umbrella and takes up a good one, he makes a mistake; but when he puts down a good one and takes up a bad one, he makes a blunder.

THE young women of Lewiston, Maine, have formed a society, pledging themselves not to kiss any man who uses tobacco; and the young men have formed a society, pledging themselves not to look at a young woman who wears false hair. As a consequence, marriage licenses are not in active demand.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*Overland China Mail*, April 27.)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

GREAT damage has been caused at Osaka by a fire on the 25th ult.—An earthquake at Hamada has destroyed the town and 500 persons were killed.—The telegraph between Nagasaki and Yedo is being rapidly completed. —Mr. Enslie, British Consul at Hiogo, has been presented with a complimentary address on leaving for Niigata.—There is no important political news.

Chapel Island Lighthouse (Amoy) has been attacked by 40 natives, who looted the structure.—The Chinese are said to be greatly in fear of the intended demands of the German Minister upon the approaching revision of the Prussian treaty.—Hainan is to be opened very shortly. A Chinese official has proceeded thither and Mr. Herbert Allen is named Acting Vice-Consul.—Macao does not appreciate the recent comments on the coolie trade.—The broken Hongkong and Shanghai Cable has been repaired; 1½ miles were missing.—A vessel name unknown has been wrecked off Tamsui; a gun-boat has gone to her assistance.—The Russian land telegraph line has been broken between Peru and Omsk.—Formal edicts respecting the Emperor's marriage appear in the *Peking Gazette*.

The s.s. Rona came into collision with Mess. Mari. s.s. Ava on the night of the 14th inst., off Ocksen and sank in 20 minutes. The missing officers and passengers are—Dr. Thompson of Swatow, passenger, W. Hoole, chief officer, I. Boyle, 3rd do., McMeekin, 2nd engineer, Thomas McWade, 3rd do., and some 15 or 20 Chinese. Accounts are conflicting as to which vessel was in fault.—The Norwegian barque Glimt has been sold, hull and cargo for 9,900 dlrs.—H. M. ships Iron Duke and Rinaldo were at Amoy *en route* north on the 24th April. The people of Fatshan (Canton) have issued a handbill inviting aid in an attack upon missionaries.—Another Chinese address has been forwarded to Sir R. MacDonnell.

## THE AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

WE learn from South Africa that great despondency prevails at the diamond fields, and we do not wonder that diggers are disgusted. The life was a hard one at best, even to men to the manner born, while to those middle-class adventurers who flocked thither in such numbers nothing but great success could make it even tolerable. It is no joke breaking ground as a navvy in shadeless and under a scorching sun. When you are used to your little comforts, it is disagreeable to have to ration yourself frugally on tough ox-flesh, dispensing with bread and vegetables, and boiling condiments at the price of gold dust; to sleep through rain and heat under a bush or a waggon, or, if very luxurious, a flimsy bell-tent. Burning thirst has its compensations, but it turns to torment when you can only slake it in tepid water sorely in need of the filter. Still, when hope was young and the diggings pretty nearly virgin, men made up their minds to endure this sort of thing. Those were the days when the stories made the round of the camps of diamonds bought from natives today for a waggon and a team and resold to-morrow for several thousands sterling; or clay huts, run up in haste, whose sun-baked walls when they dried were seen to sparkle with gems. In these days diggers not only believed in their finds, but exaggerated their value, and the prices bid by middlemen and merchants fostered their fond illusions. Patriotic and sanguine South Africans seem to have assumed that the stones from the Vaal river must necessarily be of water as pure as those from Golconda or Minas-Geraes. When they came to remit their purchases to Europe, they found in many instances that they had burned their fingers. Dealers in London and Amsterdam shook their heads and pronounced the consignments valuable and curious, but of decidedly inferior quality. Besides, markets whose customers are necessarily select must very speedily be glutted. When stones differ widely in lustre and purity, it is difficult to quote a price, but on receipt of figures from home buyers at the mines drew back into excessive caution. Then those of the diggers who could afford to hold declined altogether to deal there. Some of the richest speculated in their neighbours' gems, and embarked for England with their prizes. They amused themselves on the voyage by building castles in the air, and counted confidently on a competency for the rest of their days. We know of cases where those who reckoned in this way found cause to regret bitterly that they had not "thrown away" their bargains at the mines. They were reduced to the option of doing it here, or of laying aside their locked-up capital in the hope of realizing it to better purpose in some indefinite future. These, be it remembered, were the lucky ones, and we repeat that we do not wonder that diggers are disgusted. The probability is that the population of the once thriving canvas cities will thin fast, and the mines be left to some knots of plodding adventurers who can resign themselves to severe work and moderate pay, when the work is sweetened to them by a dash of speculation. Meantime it seems likely that before judgment is given in the arbitration between the rival potentates of the Free State and the Transvaal Republic, the bone of contention may be hardly worth the picking.

THE *Standard and Mail* of the 19th March writes as follows respecting the Diamond Fields:—"The news from this colony of the greatest interest to English readers must always be that of the diamond fields—with which we shall therefore commence. According to all the accounts recently received there is but one place at which diggers now cover their expenses, and that is the Colesberg Kopje, or New Rush. Claims at that point have reached so high a value that none but men of some capital can afford to purchase them. Mere adventurers with no money to back them had much better stay at home, for their day is past. Nor do the claims, high as are the prices they fetch, yield nearly so freely as they did. It is an established fact that before a certain depth the gems are not found; and it is equally well proved that the area of this field is limited. Attempts to find diamonds outside the limits of the present diggings have all proved fruitless, and although 'another new rush' is a cry often raised, the result is always a fresh failure. Various calculations are being made as to the time it will take to work out the present kopje: some assert that eight months will suffice; others give a much longer period. We shall probably not be far wrong if we assign two years as about the time. What will be the future of West Griqualand if diamonds ultimately fail altogether, and no new mineral discoveries are made, is a question too long to be entered upon here; but it is one worthy of the attention of statesmen, and we are by no means free from a certain apprehension that it will not attract sufficient notice until it is too late to provide for the future."

## THE GERMANS AND THE FRENCH ARMY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

AN officer of celebrity, who has promised to contribute articles on the reorganization of the army, has commenced operations by furnishing the *Paris-Journal* with a remarkable letter from Colonel von F——:

I shall not astonish you, dear sir (writes the Colonel), in assuring you that we follow with serious attention not only your political struggles but the projects for the reorganization of your army. You are aware, since you read our news and military pamphlets, that the Prussian military public only regards the late war as a day's march in the path which we have traced out, in order to consolidate German unity and guarantee it against those extreme resolutions which neighbouring people wounded in their national interests and military *amour propre* may feel inclined to take. You know to whom I allude, and you will understand that it cannot be otherwise when in your speeches, your journals, your meetings of all kinds, and in your acts we perceive this inevitable preoccupation of revenge which becomes daily more distinctly visible and marked. On your side you know very well, for you have too carefully studied our national character and our military institutions to require to be told it, that in our army this eventuality is looked forward to with vigilance and calmness. We are far from going to sleep on our laurels, and you know what we have done since last year. But allow me to tell you that we derive from a study of recent events and an attentive examination of the conditions under which you seek to transform yourselves that robust confidence which has always been one of the principal elements of our successes. . . . . I must admit that I have very little confidence in the result of recasting the military institutions of a great country operated by means of the parliament. The moment, however, is well chosen for you; public opinion has accepted beforehand all kinds of sacrifices. There is therefore much similarity between your case and ours in 1866. But see what a difference in the manner of going to work. Like us you saw your military edifice which for half a century had procured you glory and power suddenly crumble away in a few weeks. You had your African school as we had that of the Great Frederick. Your army saw at its head a pleiad of generals accustomed to success as our lieutenants under the great king. You lived on Sebastopol and Solferino as we had on Rosbach and Prague. The causes which led to our reverses were the same, but everything changes when we regard the manner in which the reorganization of our army was undertaken.

And here the writer again objects to the interference of parliaments, and reminds the French officer that the Monarchy which was in a great measure responsible for the disasters which overtook Prussia was permitted to preside over her reorganization, and that no one barked after the Queen, "a woman with a noble heart."

There were no parties in Prussia, no journals, no lawyers; much better than that; the Baron de Stein and General Scharnhorst. De Stein was an administrator like Daru of the First Empire. Scharnhorst resembled Trochu. I mean that he had the same suppleness of views and professional intelligence as the favourite scholar of the great Begeaud (your only general since the First Empire), but he was a Trochu who did not talk and go to law. . . . Well, I find in your Committee General Trochu—a Scharnhorst who speaks and writes. I meet other generals there; Ducrot, who by his ardour and broad-shouldered vigour reminds me of Blucher; a Chanzy who passes for an eminent strategist like our Gneisenau. But to tell you the truth, there is no Stein, or Daru, if you like it better. . . . What is certain is this, that when you discuss the bases of your military law, you will find in the Government and in the Assembly certain antagonisms and certain elements of discord, which will come in contact with each other during the debate, and will probably compromise the project presented by the Commission. These elements are as follows, if I have rightly understood our diplomats and the officers who have returned from France. To believe these gentlemen there will be—the President, who has an eye to the future, at least such is the opinion of our staff, and who, feeling that France is not socially constituted like Prussia, doubts whether the treatment of De Stein and Scharnhorst can remedy your military force; there is the War Minister, who follows the President, but who has not yet unmasked himself; there is the majority, composed of fathers of families; there is the minority, which, with the exception of the men of the 4th of September, has always found the army in face of its aspirations and who would like to see it like the Swiss army, not costly, it is true, but without generals. There are the old soldiers who distrust a system which they have never seen at work, and which will deprive them of their former tranquillity. There are the young soldiers who like change and the formation of staffs. Then there is the public, whose opinion forms a current difficult to struggle against. Lastly come the sceptics, who are opposed to all exotic imitations, and who demand if this predilection for our institutions does not take its source from this sophism—*post hoc ergo propter hoc.*

This letter seems to show that the Germans, while preparing for an attack, do not contemplate much danger from the reorganization of the French army as it at present stands.

## THE LITERARY BRAVOS OF FRANCE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

IN a very clever novel written by the Marquis de Foudras, which is instructive and suggestive enough to those who can read between the lines, a curious story is related in order to expose practices which, if truly described, indicate a condition of profound corruption happily here as yet unknown, *i. e.* the existence of a clique of men in Paris who can only be regarded as literary bravos. They are the editors of small journals, their pen is at the disposal of any one who can afford to pay their terms, and they reap a splendid harvest by a system of persecution and extortion carried on after this fashion. They first get hold of some miserable scandal or disgraceful secret referring to personages of rank, position, and fortune, and commence publishing various inuendoes and allusions only half veiled with reference to a rumour affecting Madame de B. or La Princesse de C. According to the French saying, "Ce qu'on ne peut pas dire on le chante," and copies of the journal are sent to the parties concerned and to whoever it might be presumed would be able or desirous to purchase silence. This is followed up by assurances that in a few days the hints will be made plainer and the story more precise. At first probably no notice is taken, but at last alarm is felt, and negotiations are commenced with a view of ascertaining what amount of hush money is to be exacted. This is paid down at once, the thing is stopped, and the slander contradicted. But probably the sum demanded is so preposterously large that payment is refused. Then the first half of the scandal is duly given with the promise of *la suite au numéro procha in*, when the i's will be dotted and the t's crossed so as to "afford the most precise renseignements as to the individuals concerned in this deplorable inci dent, since it is the painful but urgent duty of the honest journalist to expose and brand public immorality, especially when committed by," &c. &c. Then, in despair, some 30,000 or 40,000 francs are sacrificed, the victim leaves Paris for a few months, and the journalist enjoys his booty and looks out for more affairs of the same kind. The story we allude to is as follows, and Fortunio, who represents the miserable spadassin of the pen, relates it:—

Some years ago I was the editor of a *petit journal* known as *Le Scorpion*, when one day a young, admirably dressed, and charming woman entered my office, saying that she came to render me a service. "If it has reference to the journal, Madame," I replied, "I ought to explain to you frankly that those who render us a service pay as dearly as those to whom we render one, because our principle is not to believe in the disinterestedness of any one." "Bien," she said. "You will be paid if necessary. I bring you the first intelligence of a scandalous incident which occurred even last night." "In that case, Madame, it is not the person who brings the intelligence who pays but the person whose interest it is to prevent its being made public." I then explained to her our manner of proceeding. I said that we commenced by relating the new scandal in terms so vague that only those concerned understood it, promising to give more definite information shortly. I added that almost always between the first menace and the second parties came to us to propose to purchase our silence, an offer to which we never turned a deaf ear. "But if no one comes?" asked the young woman promptly. "If no one comes Madame? Then we publish all we know, and even sometimes a little more than we know." "Your explanation suffices me, Monsieur. Listen then attentively; I will not detain you long." And my beatiful visitor, without one second's hesitation, related a story, amusing indeed but horribly scandalous, and left me, after having given me the address of the dame du grand monde implicated.

The first *article de menace* duly appeared, but to the surprise of Fortunio no one came to offer terms. After a few days, therefore, he went to the address indicated, and demanded an interview with Madame la Marquesde L. He was admitted, and found himself face to face with his informant. "And when is your little history to be finished, Monsieur Fortunio?" demanded Madame la Marquise with entire *sang froid*; "you fatigue your readers by your delay." Utterly confounded, Fortunio could only stammer a few words and was about to retire, but the Marquise desired him to remain, inasmuch as she owed him also an explanation. She observed that, being young and just married, she had resolved at the onset to demonstrate personally the inutility of intimidation as regarded her. "I desired to obtain for myself a reputation of such a kind that henceforth no one will be astonished or scandalized whatever I may say or do, and I have resolved never to submit to your odious persecutions, and therefore to put myself at once beyond your reach. Now that all and the worst has been said which can be said of me I shall be left unmolested for the future." "Shall I, then, Madame, give the further details I promised?" "To that, Monsieur, I am indifferent. But I ought to tell you that no person doubts at present that I am the heroine of your first article, so that the exact effect has been produced that I wished for, and for your assistance in the matter I really thank you." Says Fortunio, "Je me retirai en m'enclinant avec respect devant cette corruption si jeune encore et pourtant déjà si consommée."


ARTISTIC CUTTING DIAMONDS, &c.—Drilling, cutting, and grinding hard substances, such as diamonds, metal, glass, granite, &c., has been brought to a highly satisfactory state during the past year. It is chiefly effected by means of a simple jet of steam or air, carrying with it finely-powdered quartz sand; holes are cut with great rapidity through corundum and the hardest steel; a diamond is sensibly reduced in weight in less than a minute; in the same time a topaz may be entirely destroyed. But what renders the invention of special value is the fact that no change is produced by the jet on soft or elastic surfaces. A thin sheet of indiarubber laid on a surface of granite is perfectly uninjured: hence a thin film of gelatine of any pattern may be laid on the hardest surface and the most beautiful designs may be cut by this jet; while natural objects, as fern leaves, may be chased in relief with the most exquisite precision.

SOMETHING LIKE A SNOW STORM.—The *New York Herald* gives the following account of a late snow-storm in America:—"The air was so filled with snow that no one there had the hardyhood to venture to the wood pile some thirty feet distant for wood, and the fires went out and everybody went to bed to keep warm. During the night the wind blew the snow through the key hole of the door in such quantities as to form a drift upon the same six feet in length about two feet wide at the base and tapering up to the top as high as the key-hole and formed a combing around the casings of the door some six inches thick. Mr. Head says he would not have believed one half he saw if he had not seen it himself. Farmers living in the vicinity whose barns were not over twenty feet from the house dare not go out to feed their cattle for fear of losing their way in returning and perishing in the storm within a stone's throw of their own dwellings. One farmer whose stable had a hole about a foot square in one upper corner, when he went out the next morning found his cattle buried in snow with the exception of their heads. There is no doubt this was one of the most terrific storms that has ever swept over the face of this country, and it seems miraculous that no lives were lost in it. Mr. Head says the drifts were so hard the next morning that his weight would scarcely leave the impression of his feet upon the snow. Who will wonder that trains were blocked in?"

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